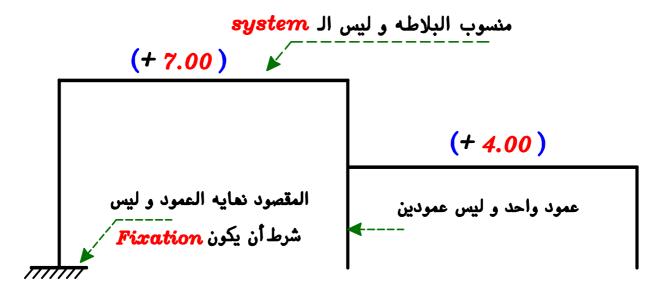
Miscellaneous Notes & Ideas.



IF you download the Free APP. RC Structures on your smart phone or tablet,
you will be able to play illustrative movies For any paragraph that has a QR code icon
اذا حملت تطبيق RC Structures على تليفونك المحمول او اللوح السطحى
ستستطيع أن تشغل أفلام شرح للمقاطع التي تحتوى على رمز

Miscellaneous Notes & Ideas <mark>. Table o</mark> j	f Contents.
Notes	Page 2
Ideas	Page 32

Notse.



الشكل المعطى فى الامتحان يكون شكل البلاطه و ليس بالشرط أن يكون نفس شكل اله system و المناسيب الموضوعه هى مناسيب البلاطه ·

لان فرق الارتفاع ليس كبير فلن نحتاج الى عمل settlement joint

يتم اختيار كل system حسب ال span و نوع التربه

determinate system نیکون weak soil اذا تم ذکر نوع التربه أنها

Rock soil اذا تم ذكر نوع التربه أنما

يغضل أن يكون أكثر عدد مرات statically indeterminate مثل statically

يتم عمل settlement Joint اذا كان فرق الارتفاع كبير (حوالي -٨٦)

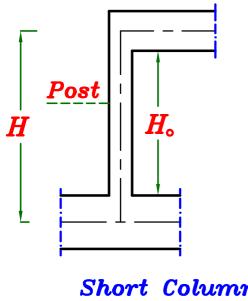
خطوات المسأله

- ۱- اختيار ال system
- elevation & Plan في ال concrete Dim. رسم
 - ۳- رسم تسليح البلاطه على نفس ال Plan
- عمل Load distribution للبلاطات وحساب الاحمال على الـ Load distribution
 - ه حل ال System و رسم System
 - M, P على System على System
 - elevation & cross-sec. في ال System ٧- رسم تسليح ال

lote.

Posts.





post اذا كان الارتفاع (H_{\circ}) للـ اقل من او یساوی ۲٫۵۰ م

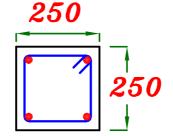
فعاده یکون Short Column

و عاده يؤخذ القطاع (250 * 250)

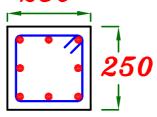
و التسليح 12 **4 / 4**

Short Column

4 # 12

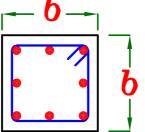


اذا كان الارتفاع $(H_{
m o})$ للا post يتراوح من ۲٫۵۰ م الى -رع م فسيتحول الى Long Column و لكن يظل القطاع (250 * 250) *250* و سنأخذ التسليح 12 **8 %** Column



اذا كان الارتفاع (H_{\circ}) للا post اكبر من (b*b) فهذا حل غير مفضل و اذا اضطررنا له سنجعل القطاع postالذي يحمل الsystem حيث $oldsymbol{b}$ عرض ال

Long Column

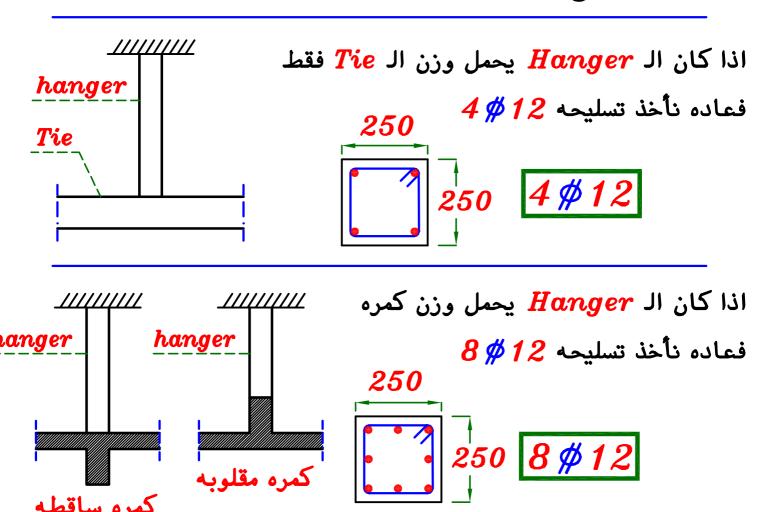


و يعتبر Long Column

و سنأخذ التسليح 12 **% 8**

Hangers.

الـ Hangers يؤثر عليها tension لذا الارتفاع لن يؤثر عليها لانه لا يوجد عليها buckling لذا عاده نأخذ ابعاد القطاع (250 *250) مهما كان الارتفاع ·



لن يفرق اذا كانت الكمره ساقطه او مقلوبه لانه فى الحالتين سيدخل تسليح الـ Hanger داخل الكمره ٠

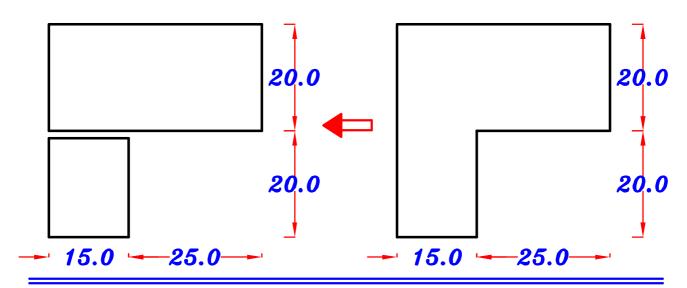
ملحوظه ٠

اذا كان هناك خيارين ان نحمل الكمرات على Post او E_5 عن E_5 عن E_5 عن E_5 عن E_5 عن E_5 فعاده نفضل استخدام ال E_5 الا اذا زاد ارتفاع ال E_5 المسيكون استخدام ال E_5 افضل E_5

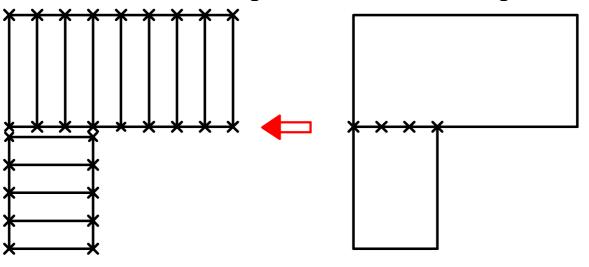


Note.

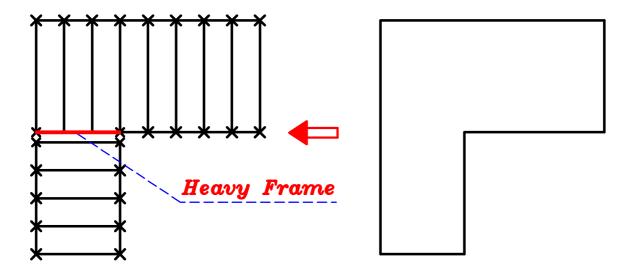
عند عمل structural Joint يفضل أن تكون في الاتجاه القصير



اذا كان مسموح بوجود أعمده داخليه لا نحتاج لـ Heavy Frame

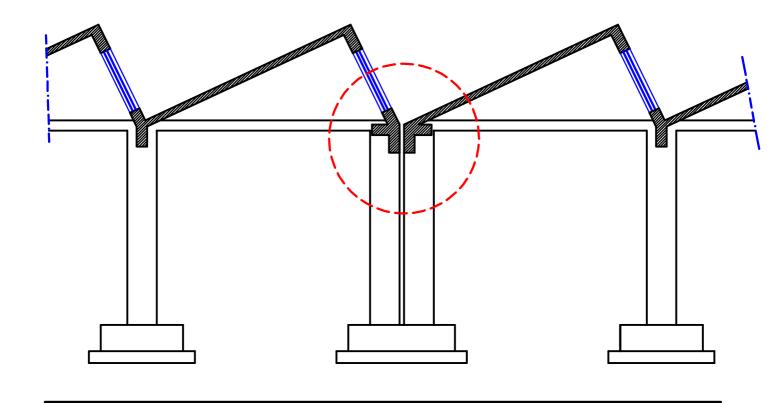


اذا لم يكن مسموح بوجود أعمده داخليه في المبنى يجب عمل Heavy Frame

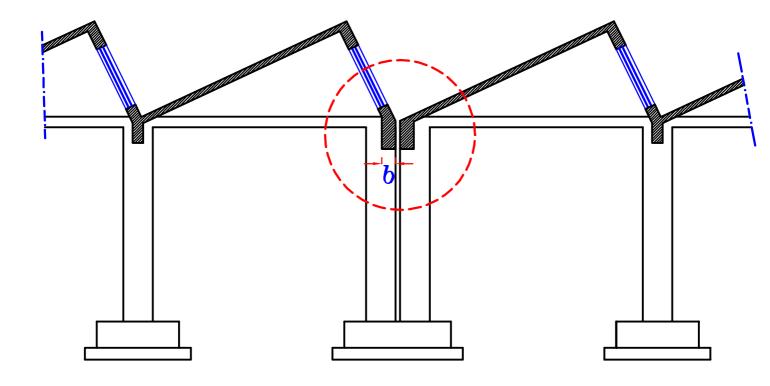


Note.

عند وجود Expansion joint مع وجود عند وجود

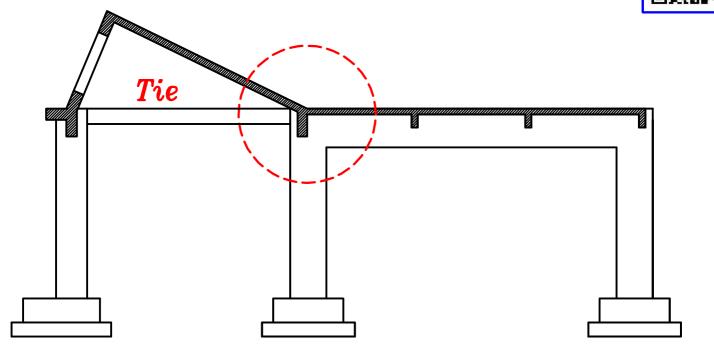


أو ممكن وضع كمره رأسيه فقط لكن تصمم لتتحمل أحمال رأسيه و أفقيه معا $Bi-Axial\ moment$ و عاده نجعل $b=400\,mm$ و عاده نجعل

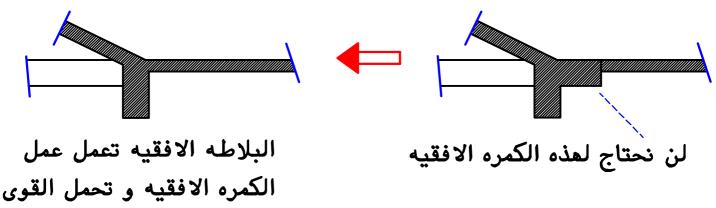








عند وجود بلاطه أفقيه عند End Beam لا يتم وضع كمره أفقيه



الكمره الأفقيه و تحمل القوي الافقيه ثم تنقلما للـ *Ti*e

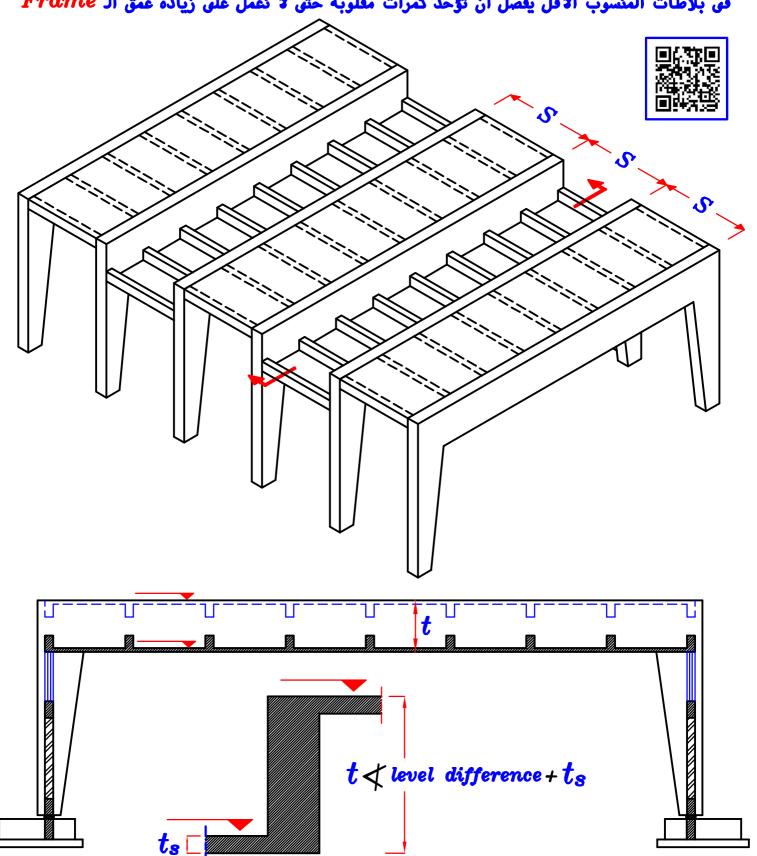
المفروض تصميم البلاطه لتتحمل Compression المفروض تصميم البلاطه على M,P باستخدام



اذا كان الـ Frame يحمل مباشره بلاطات في منسوبين مختلفين

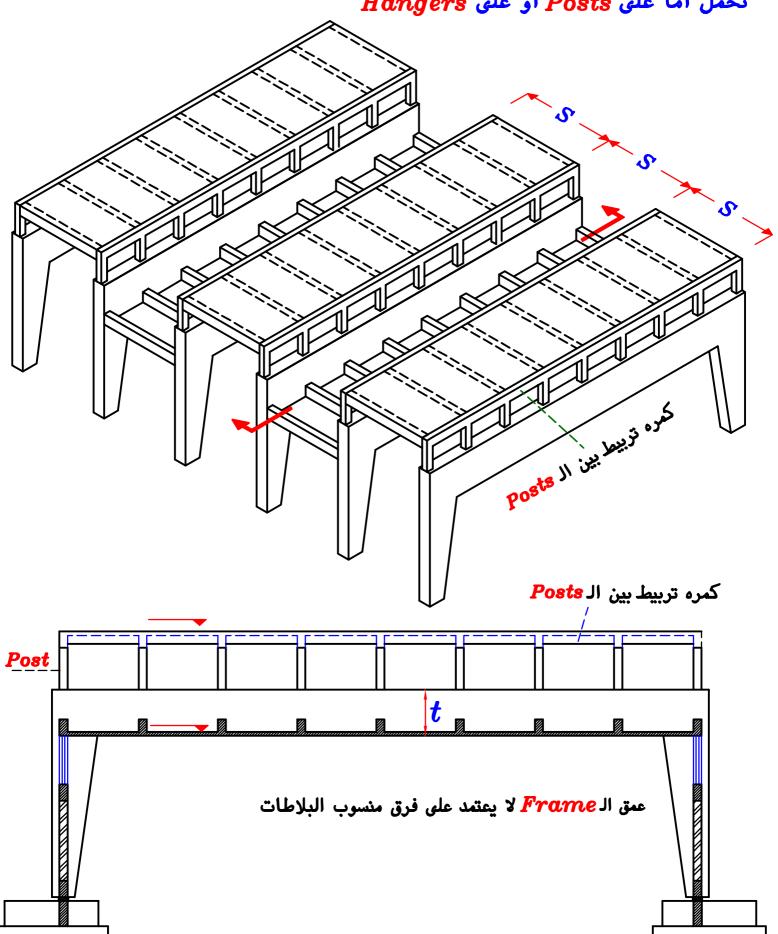
فيفضل الا يزيد فق المنسوب بينهم عن - ٢٦ م حتى لا نضطر لعمل عمق كبير جدا للـ Frame مما يعمل على زياده التكلفه ٠

في بلاطات المنسوب الاقل يفضل أن تؤخذ كمرات مقلوبه حتى لا نعمل على زياده عمق ال Frame



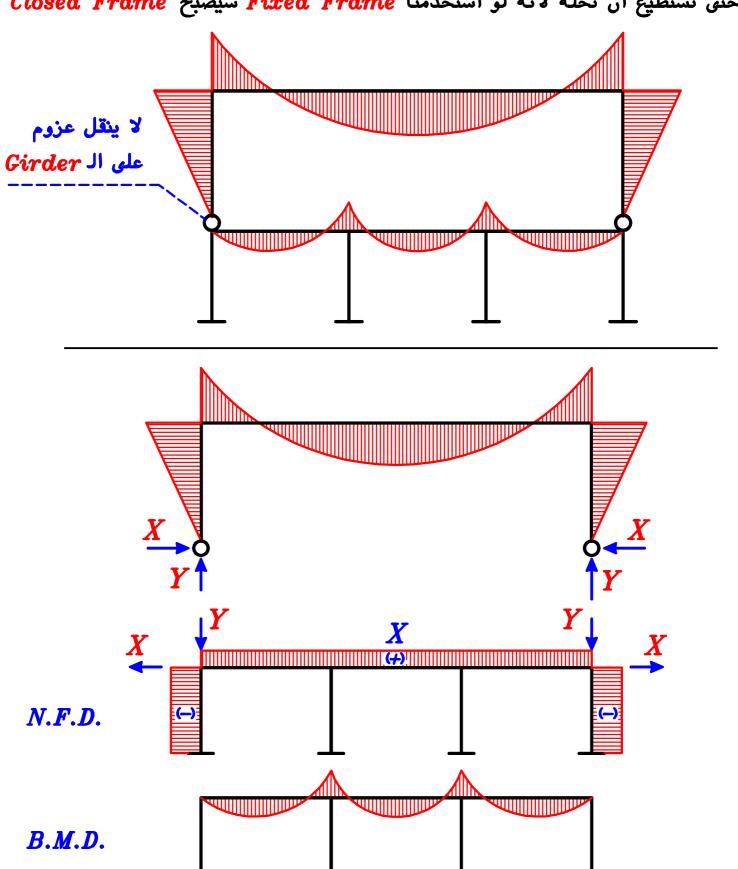
عمق الـ Frame لا يقل عن فرق المنسوب بين البلاطتين مضاف اليه تخانه البلاطه السفليه ·

اما اذا زاد الفرق فى المنسوب بين البلاطتين عن - ٢٦ م فيفضل ان يحمل الـ Frame بلاطه منهم مباشره و الاخرى تحمل اما على Posts أو على Hangers

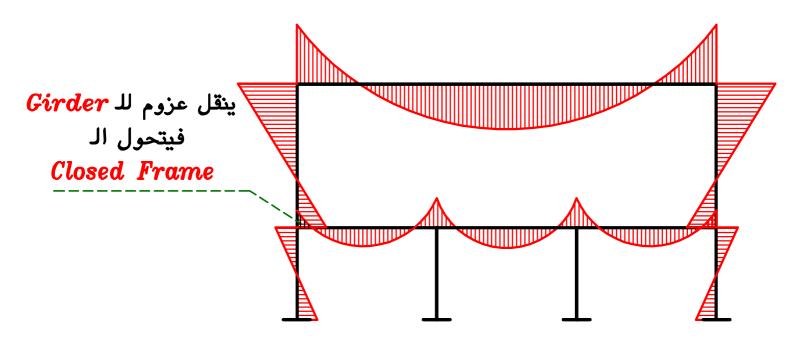


Note.

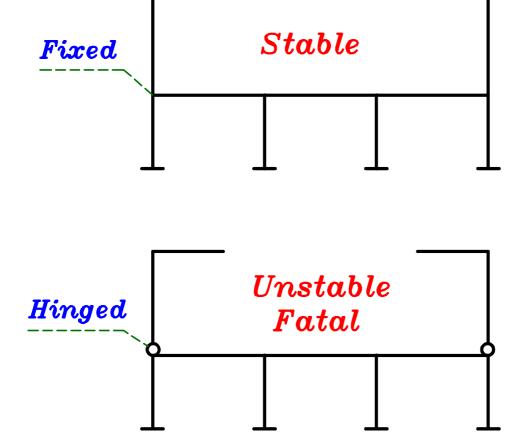
اذا كان ال Frame محمول على system أخر يفضل ان نأخذ ال Frame اذا كان ال كان ال Span محمول على - Fixed و ليس Fixed حتى لو Span تصل الى - Closed Frame حتى نستطيع ان نحله لانه لو استخدمنا

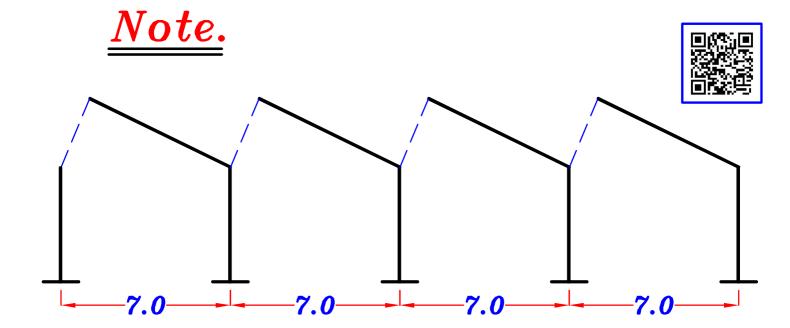


اذا استخدمنا Fixed Frame فى هذه الحاله سيتحول الى Closed Frame و سيصبح حله صعب جدا ٠

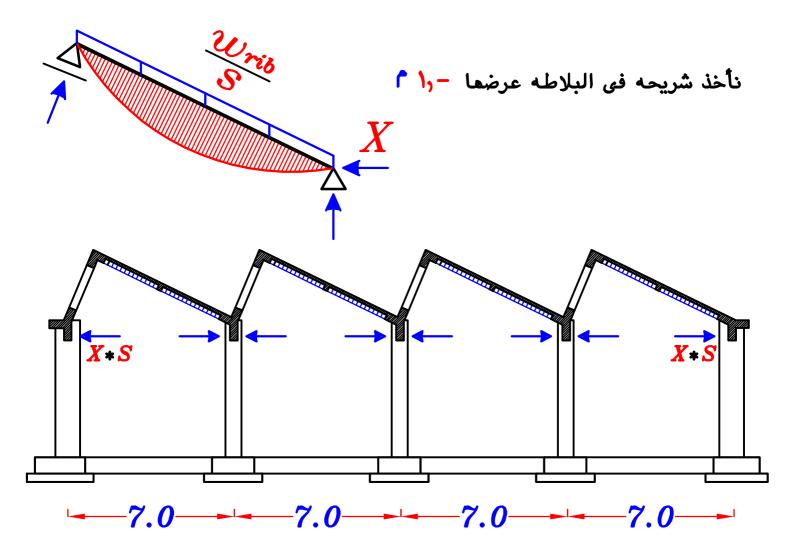


لكن اذا كان الFrame المحمول Frame المحمول Stable حتى يكون الخالطيع يكون ان يكون اتصاله مع العمول System الذي يحمله Fixed





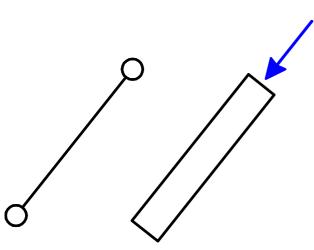
عندما تكون طول السنه - ٦٦ م أو أكثر يفضل أخذ البلاطه .One way H.B



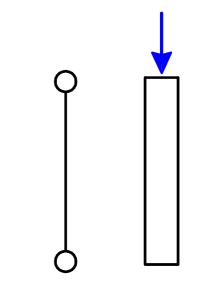
قوه الشد على الـ Tie تساوى X * S حيث الـ X هى Reaction شريحه البلاطه عرضها $- 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$ الاعمده عليها قوى رأسيه فقط لذا لا يوجد ترحيل للقواعد

Note. Loads on Post.

 \cdot يتم تصميم ال Post على $Normal\ Force$ فقط Post على على ال Post على ال Post على ال Ioads على ال Ioads على ال Ioads على ال Ioads تسبب Ioads فقط Ioads

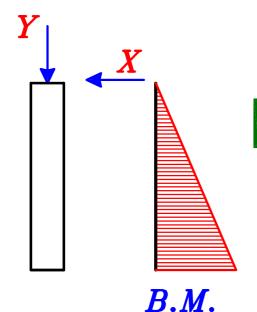






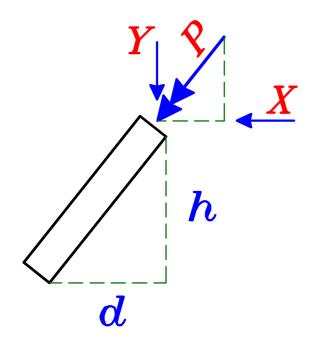
اذا كان ال Post رأسى يجب ان تكون محصله الاحمال عليه كلها رأسيه

اذا كانت هناك قوى فى اتجاهى X,Y تؤثر على Post رأسى فان الX ستؤدى لوجود M على الM على الM مما يؤدى الى انهياره



و لتفادى انهيار اله Post يوجد حالتان

اذا كان فى الامكان ان نجعل الـ Post مائل (فى حاله الشباك مائل) - \ اذا كان فى الامكان ان نجعل الـ Post مائل بنفس ميل محصله الـ X فيكون عليه Post فقط نجعل الـ Post

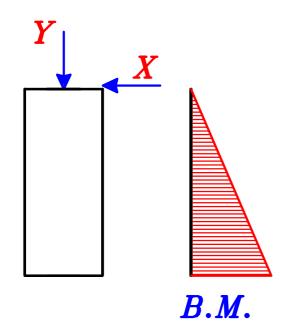


$$\frac{Y}{X}$$
 میل محصله X, Y تساوی

$$\frac{h}{d} = \frac{Y}{X}$$
 اذا یجب ان یکون

$$P = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$

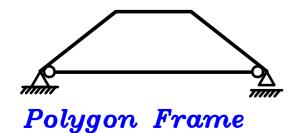
رفى حاله الشباك الرأسى) Post اذا لم يكن فى الامكان ان نجعل الPost عليه moment عليه Post عليه I فى هذه الحاله سيكون الI I عليه I عليه I لذا سنزيد من تخانته و نصممه على انه عمود I



Designed on M,P

Note.

عندما تكون الـ span ما بين (-۱۲٫ الى-۲٤٫ م) ممكن اختيار Frame أو Polygon Frame



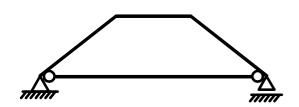


Frame

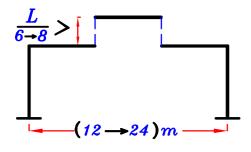
و لكن توجد حالات خاصه



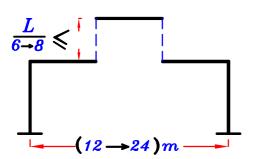
two way اذا اضطررنا الى عمل البلاطات system أو one way في اتجاه الـ Frame



weak soil التربه اندا كانت التربه determinate system فيجب ان يكون لذا نختار Polygon Frame



 $\frac{L}{6\rightarrow 8}$ اذا كان ارتفاع الشخشيخه اقل من $\frac{L}{6\rightarrow 8}$ عادى \cdot يفضل ان يكون Frame عادى .

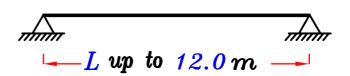


اذا كان ارتفاع الشخشيخه $\frac{L}{6 o 8}$ أو أكثر يفضل ان يكون Polygon Frame يفضل ان يكون

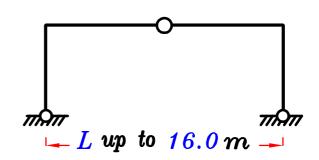
Soil Conditions.

اذا كانت التربه ضعيفه Weak Soil او هناك تغير كبير فى درجات الحراره بين الداخل و الخارج يجب أن نختار system يكون Externally determinate مثل:

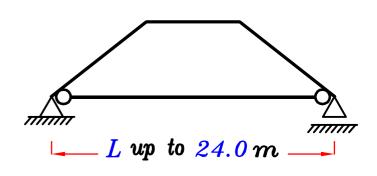
Simple Girder
Lup to 12.0 m



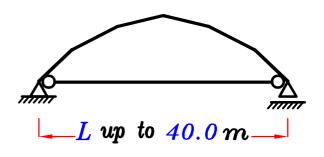
3 Hinged Frame L up to 16.0 m



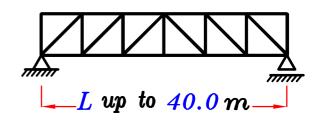
Polygon Frames
L up to 24.0 m



Arch Girder
L up to 40.0 m

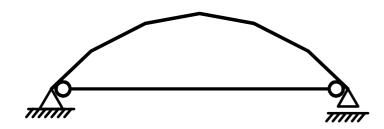


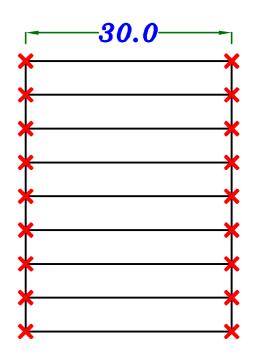
Truss
L up to 40.0 m



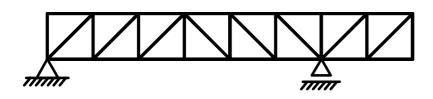
Note.

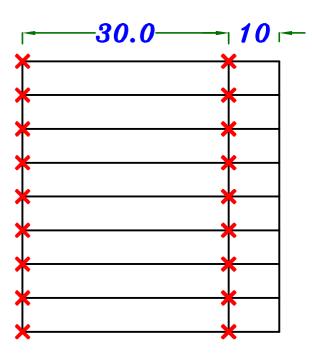
اذا كان بحر ال system أكبر من ٢٤ م و كان الد system عباره عن Arch Girder يفضل أن يؤخذ



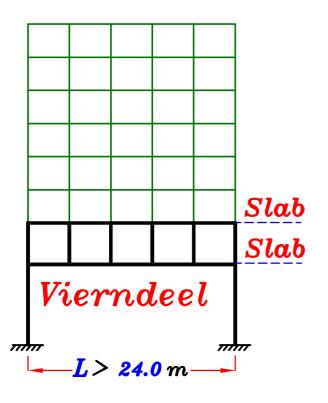


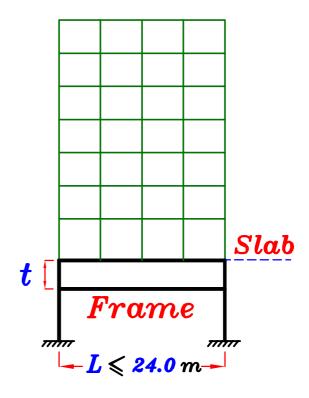
اذا كان بحر ال system أكبر من ٢٤ م و كان الـ system عباره عن Beam with cantilever يجب أن يؤخذ Truss





Special Case.





IF $L \leqslant 24.0 \, m$ Frame عباره عن system من الممكن أخذ ال

$$b = 600 \rightarrow 800 \ mm$$

$$b = 600 \rightarrow 800 \ mm$$
 $t_{(Frame)} \simeq \frac{L}{7 \rightarrow 8}$

و يحمل ال $oldsymbol{Frame}$ بلاطه من أعلى فقط

و لحساب الاحمال على الـ Frame بنفس طريقه الـ Vierndeel

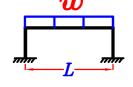
Take $W_{av_{(U,L)}} = 12.0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Total Load For one Floor = $w_{av} * Floor$ area

Total Load For the building = Load of one Floor * No. of Floors.

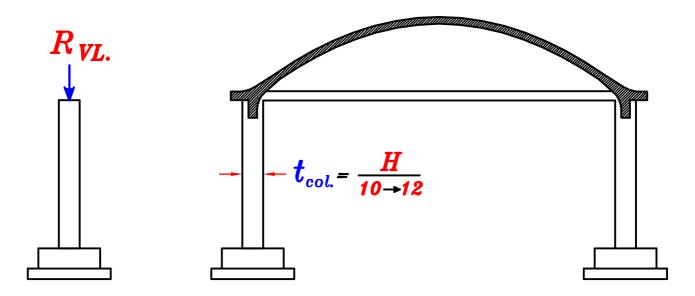
Total Load on One Frame. = Total Load For the building No. of Frames

Total Load on One Frame. Distributed Load on One Frame. = Span of the Frame (L)



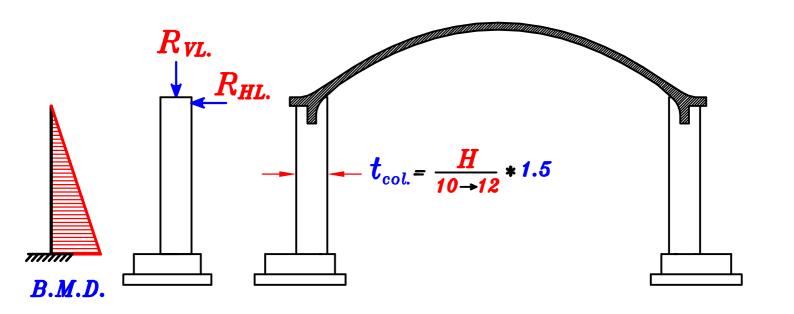
Arch Slab Notes.

1-Arch Slab without Tie.



 $R_{\it VL.}$ اذا لم نضع Tie مع الـ Arch~Slab سينتقل الحمل من الكمره الرأسيه Normal~Force الى العمود ليعمل و ستنتقل القوى الافقيه من الكمره الافقيه $R_{\it HL.}$ الى العمود أيضا لتعمل $R_{\it HL.}$ على العمود $R_{\it HL.}$ على العمود $R_{\it HL.}$

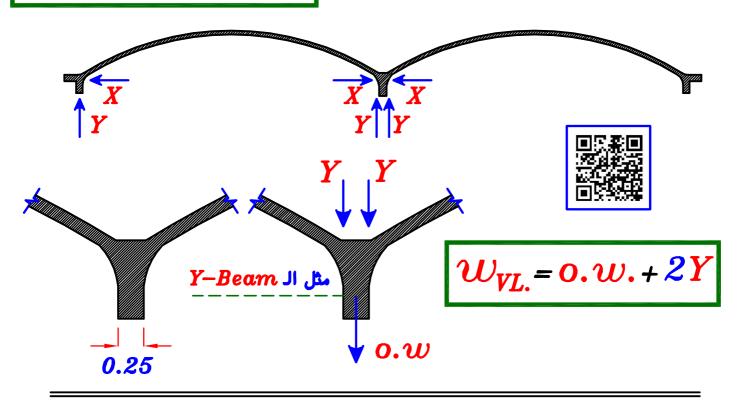
 $oldsymbol{\cdot moment}$ فيتم تصميم العمود على $oldsymbol{M}_{,} \, oldsymbol{N}$ و يتم ترحيل القاعده عكس ال



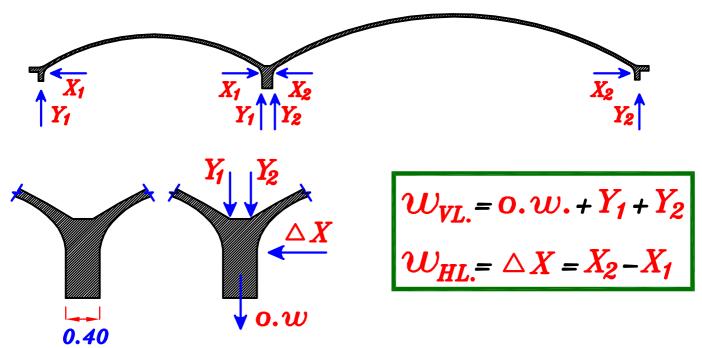
2-Continuous Arch Slab.

اذا وجدت بلاطتان Arch Slab متجاورتان و متساویتان فی الابعاد تكون الكمره بينهم كمره X على الكمره الكمره بينهم كمره Vertical و لا توجد كمره Vertical

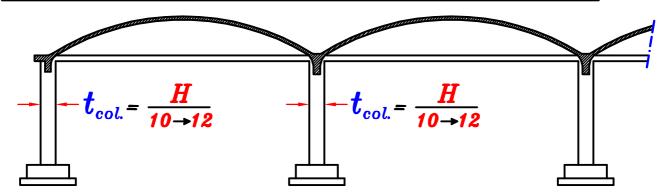
$$t_{Y-beam} \simeq rac{Spacing}{12} + 150 \; mm$$
 و تكون هذه الكمره مثل ال $Y-Beam$ و تكون هذه الكمره مثل ال



اذا وجدت بلاطتان Arch Slab متجاورتان و لكن غير متساويتان في الابعاد تكون الكمره بينهم كمره Vertical و لا توجد كمره Vertical و لكن نجعل عرض الكمره الـ Vertical تساوى على الاقل ٤٠ سم حتى تتحمل فرق القوى الافقيه و تصمم الكمره على Bi-Axial moment



3-Continuous Arch Slab with Tie.



RVL.

$$R_{VL.} = (o.w. + 2Y) * S$$

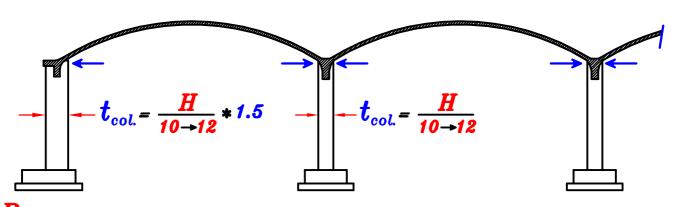
 $R_{V\!L.}=(o.w.+2|Y)*S$ moment الاعمده الداخليه لا يوجد عليها لا يوجد ترحيل للقواعد

R_VL.

$$R_{VL.} = (o.w. + Y) * S$$

 $R_{VL.} = (o.w. + Y) * S$ moment الاعمده الخارجيه لا يوجد عليها لا يوجد ترحيل للقواعد

4_Continuous Arch Slab without Tie.



R_{VL}.

$$R_{VL.} = (o.w. + 2Y) * S$$

moment الاعمده الداخليه لا يوجد عليها لا يوجد ترحيل للقواعد

R_{VL}.

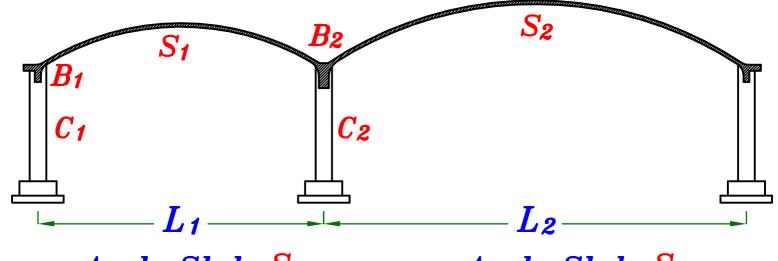


$$R_{VL} = (o.w. + Y) * S$$

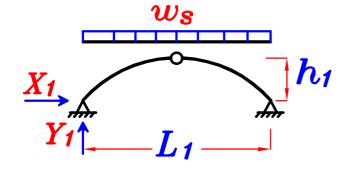
 $R_{HL} = X * S$

الاعمده الخارجيه يوجد عليها moment ترحل القواعد للخارج عكس الـ moment

IF the Arch Slabs are not equal.



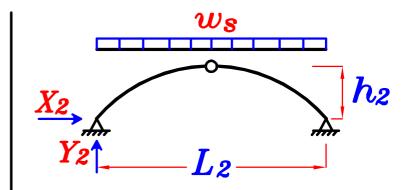
Arch Slab S₁



$$Y_1 = \frac{w_{s} L_1}{2}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{w_8 L_1^2}{8 h_1}$$

Arch Slab S2



$$Y_2 = \frac{w_8 L_2}{2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{w_s L_2^2}{8 h_2}$$

B_1

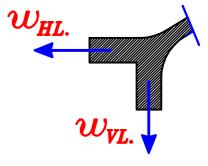
$$w_{VL} = 0.w. + Y_1$$

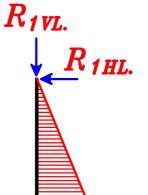
$$W_{HL} = X_1$$

C_1

$$R_{1VL} = (o.w. + Y_1) * S$$

$$R_{1 HL} = X_{1} * S$$

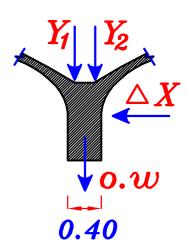




$$B_2$$

$$B_2$$
 $w_{VL} = 0.w. + Y_1 + Y_2$
 $w_{HL} = \triangle X = X_2 - X_1$

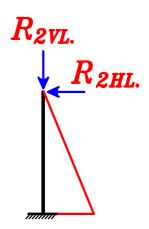
$$W_{HL} = \triangle X = X_2 - X_1$$



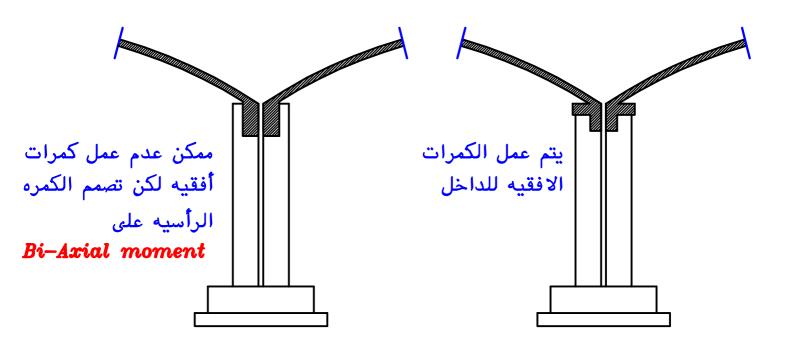
$$R_{2VL} = (o.w. + Y_1 + Y_2) * S$$

$$R_{2HL} = \triangle X * S$$

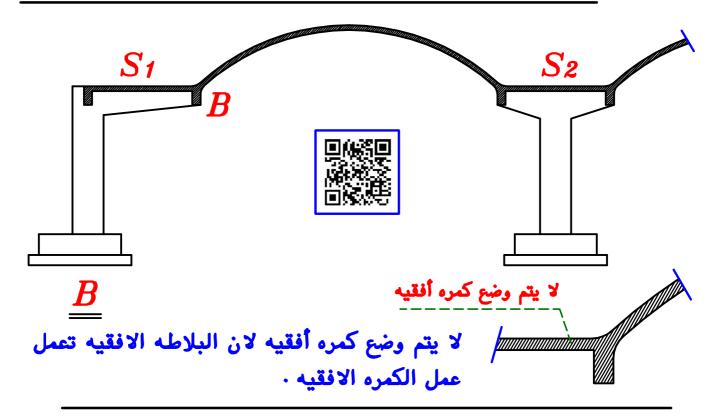
$$R_{2 HL} = \triangle X * S$$



5-Expansion Joint in continuous Arch Slab.

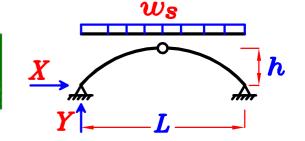


6-HL. Slab connected to Arch Slab.

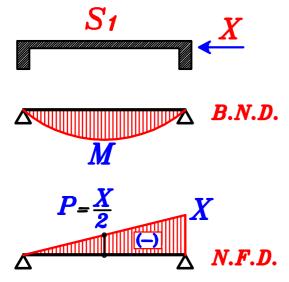


HL. Slabs.

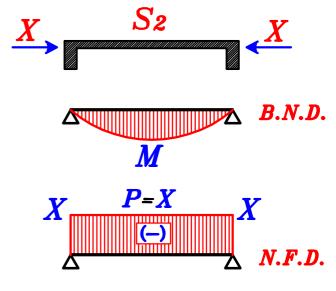
یفضل زیاده تخانتما حوالی 0. مم لمقاومه ال buckling و یتم تصمیمها بال I.D. و یکون تسلیحها شبکتین متساویتین



Strip 1.0 m

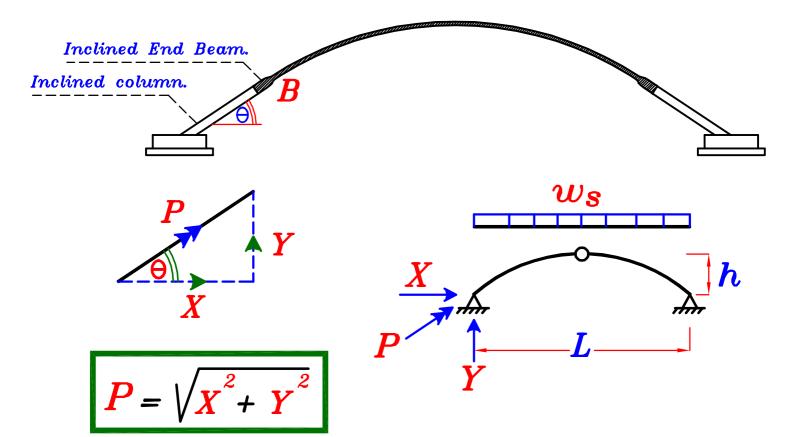


Design the slab on M,P using I.D.



Design the slab on M,P using I.D.

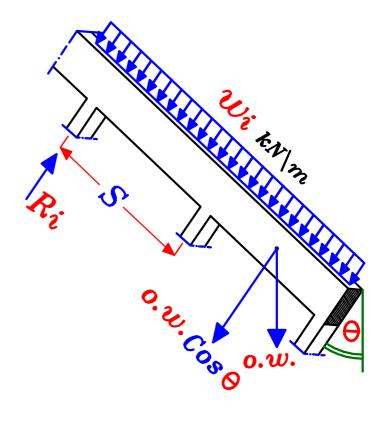
7-Inclined End Beam.



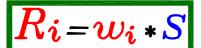
Inclined Beam B

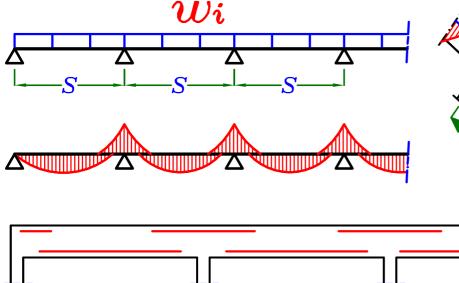
$$w_{i} = P + o.w. * Cos\theta$$

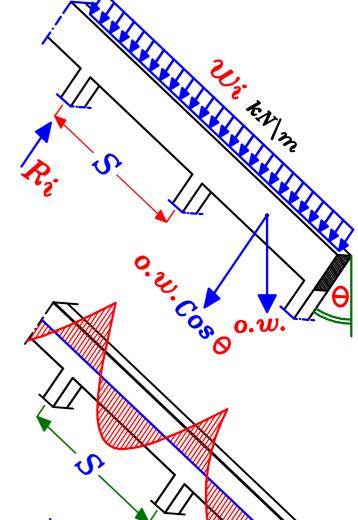
$$R_{i=w_{i}*S}$$

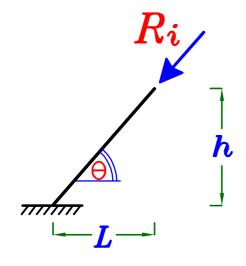






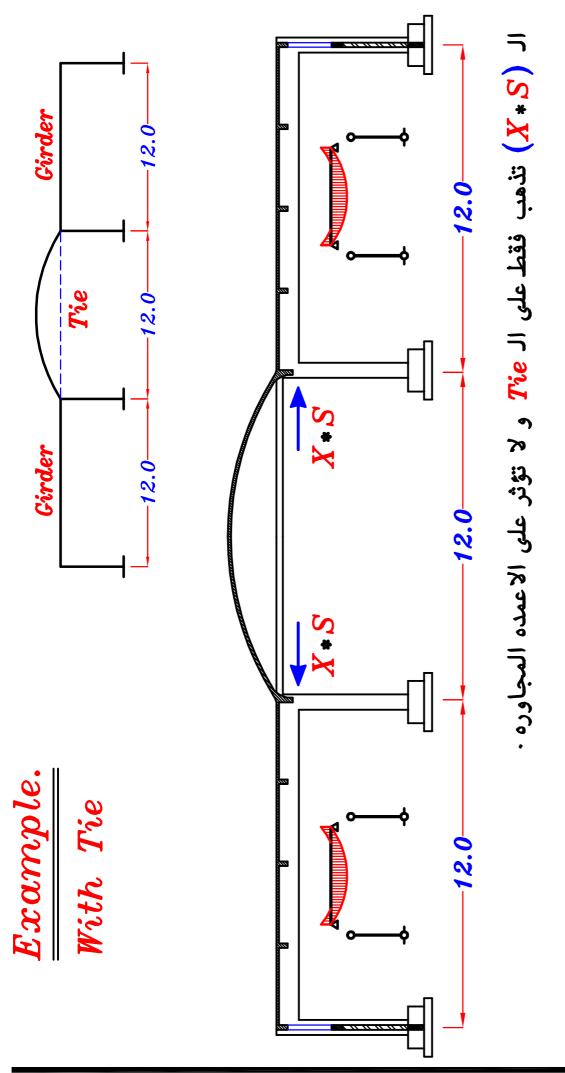




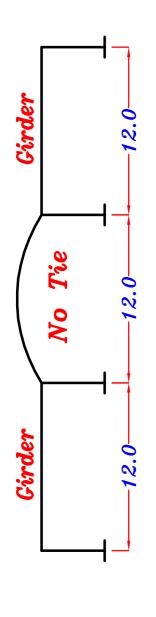


اذا كان ميل العمود هو نفس ميل المحصله لن يكون هناك moment على العمود . اذا كان ميل العمود ليس نفس ميل المحصله سيكون هناك moment على العمود .

لن يتم وضع Tie حتى لا تسحب X حتى تكون المحصله نفس ميل العمود

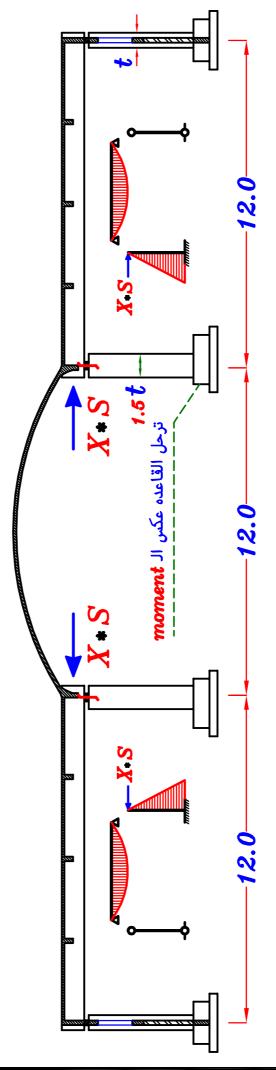


Example. Without Tie



و لكم يتحمل الحمل الافقى من جعه واحده نعمل على ان ينتقل الحمل الافقى الى عمود واحد فقط و منه الى القاعده مباشره . فلا يؤثر بأي أحمال أو عزوم اضافيه على العمود الاخر أو كمره الـ Girder.

ال (X*X) تنتقل الى الـ Girder

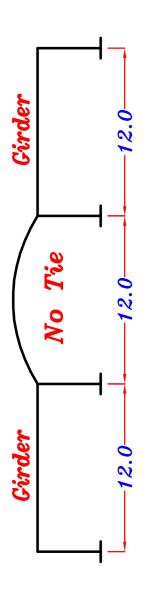


مكن عمل Real Roller لل Girder Hinge الناحيه الاخرى Real Roller و الناحيه الاخرى Real فينتقل الحمل الافقى كله الى العمود الذي عنده Real Hinge و منه الى الارض مباشره .

فنعمل على زياده تخانه هذا العمود (حوالي t_{2}) حتى يتحمل العزوم المؤثره عليه .

Another Solution.

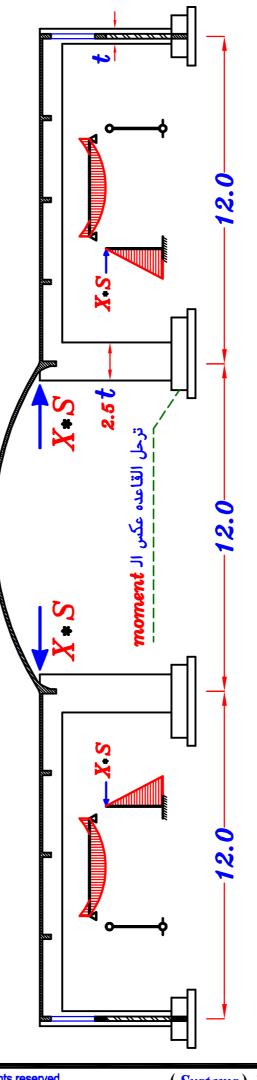
Without Tie



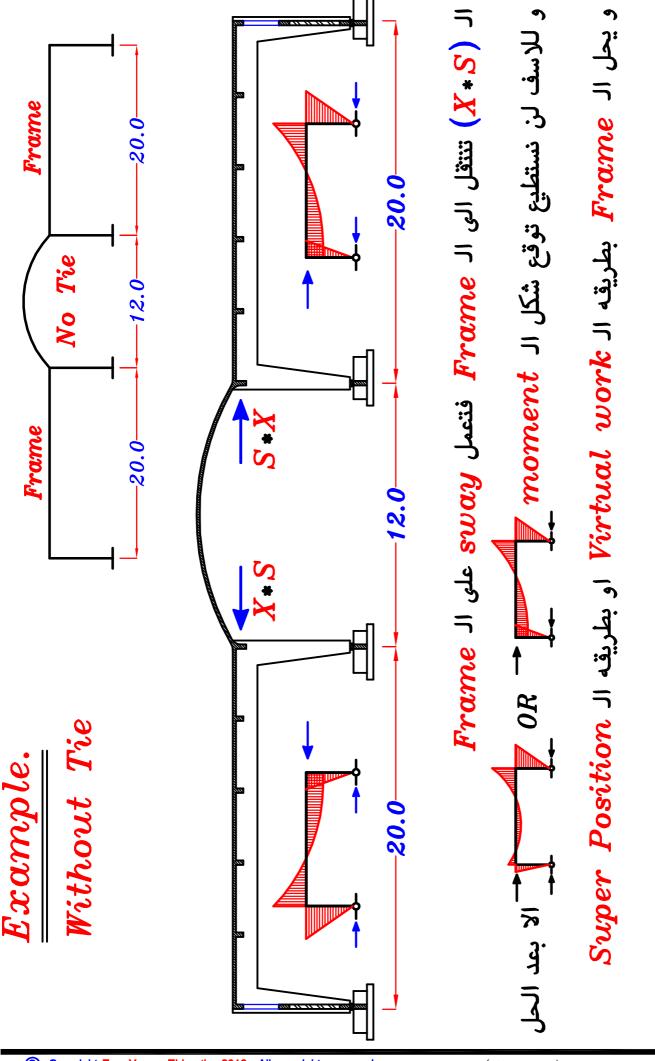
و لكم يتحمل الحمل الافقى من جعه واحده نعمل على ان ينتقل الحمل الافقى الى عمود واحد فقط و منه الى القاعده مباشره .

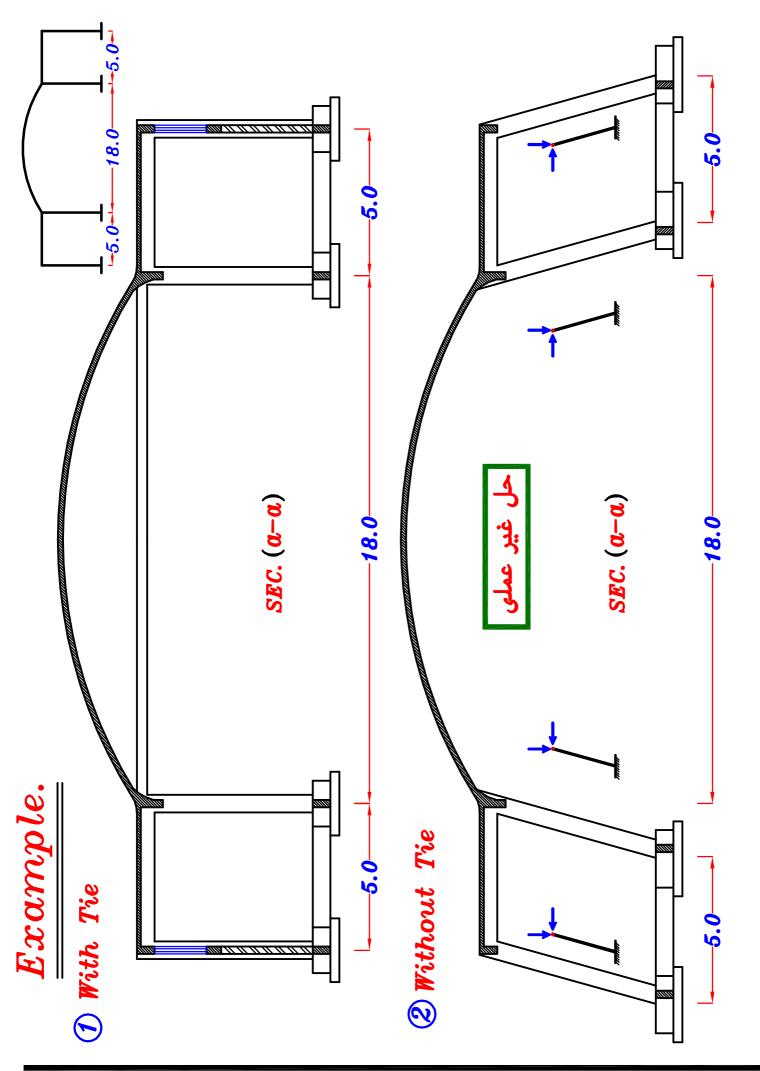
ال (X*X) تنتقل الى الـ Girder

فلا يؤثر بأي أحمال أو عزوم اضافيه على العمود الاخر أو كمره الـ Girder.



ممكن زياده تخانه عمود من العمودين بقيمه كبيره (حوالي $t_{2.5}$) حتى يكون هناك فرق كبير في ال t_{100} بين العمودين فينتقل الحمل الافقى كله الى العمود ذو التخانه الاكبر و منه الى الارض مباشره

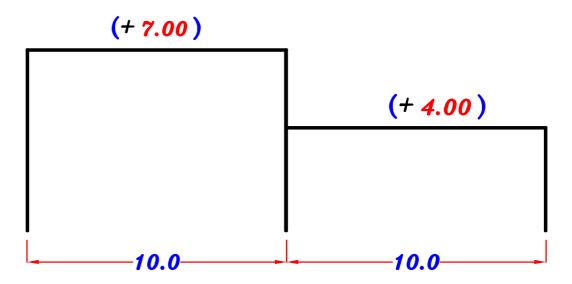






أرجو منك أن تفكر فى حل كل مثال بمفردك أولا ثم أرسم Sketch كروكى للـ elevation أرجو منك أن تنظر الى الحل .

$\frac{EX. 1}{2}$ Solution Page 55



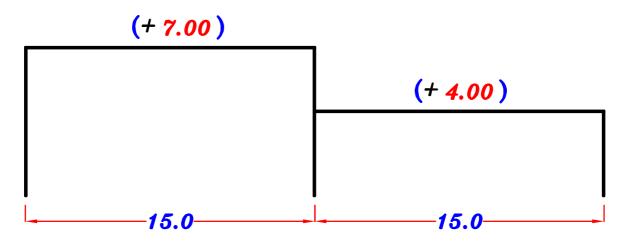
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

EX. 2 Solution Page 57

(+7.00)

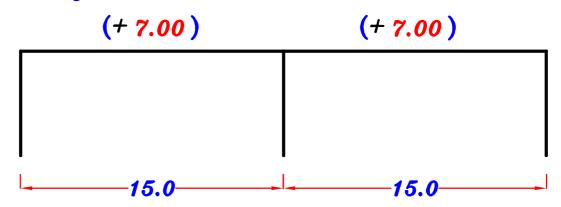
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

$\frac{EX. 3}{2}$ Solution Page 59



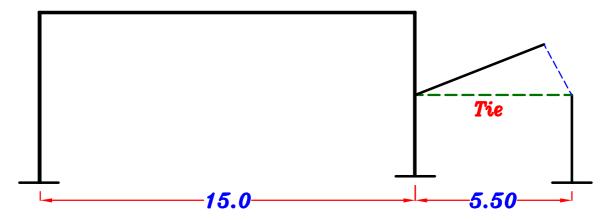
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

$\frac{EX. 4}{}$ Solution Page 62



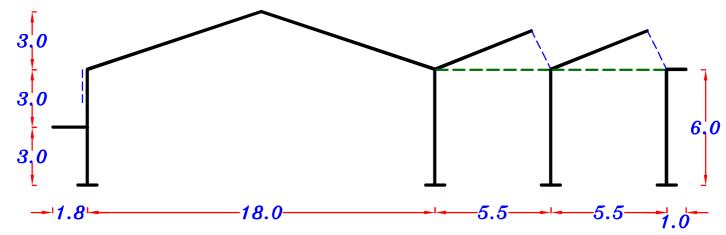
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

$\frac{EX. 5}{2}$ Solution Page 65



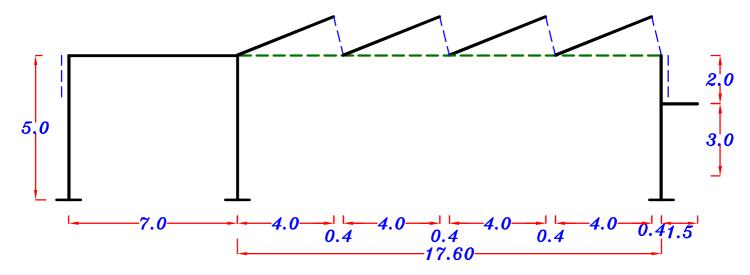
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.





Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

EX. 7 Solution Page 70



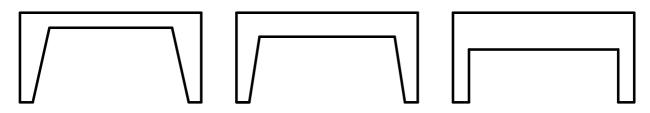
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

$\frac{EX. 8}{}$ Solution Page 72

How to increase clear height For a Frame?

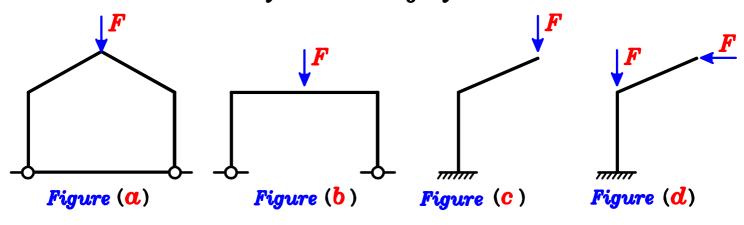
$\frac{EX. 9}{}$ Solution Page 73

Draw Approximate B.M.D. For the next Two Hinged Frames.



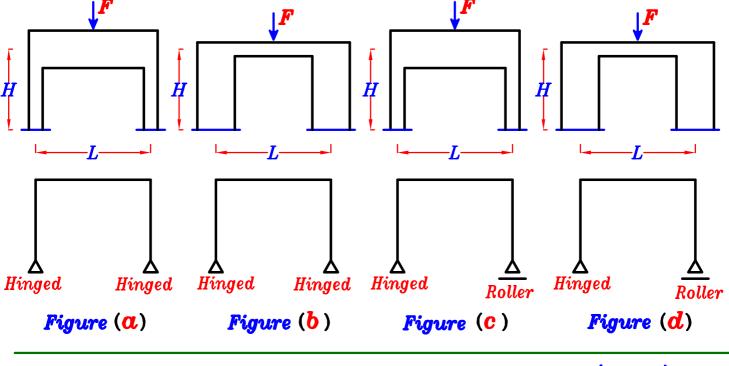
$\frac{EX. 10}{Solution}$ Solution Page 74

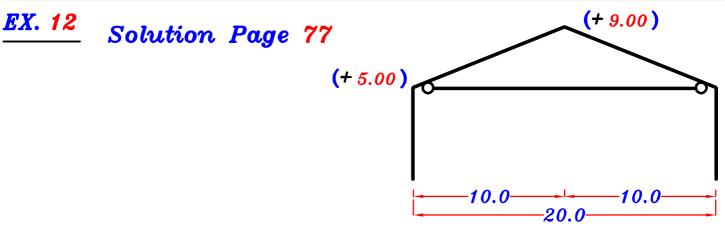
Show the direction of eccentricity of the Foundations.



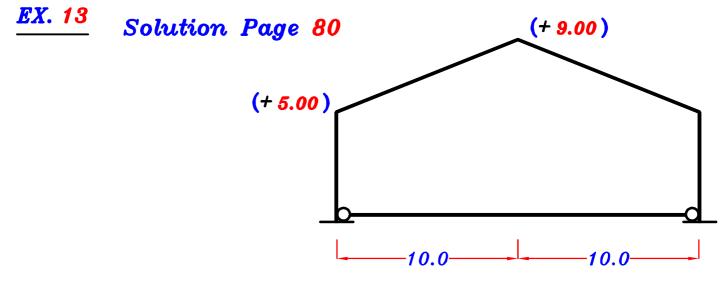
EX. 11 Solution Page 75

Draw the bending moment diagrams For the Four Frames.

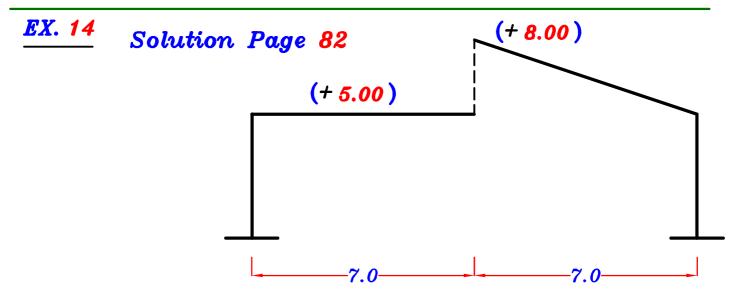




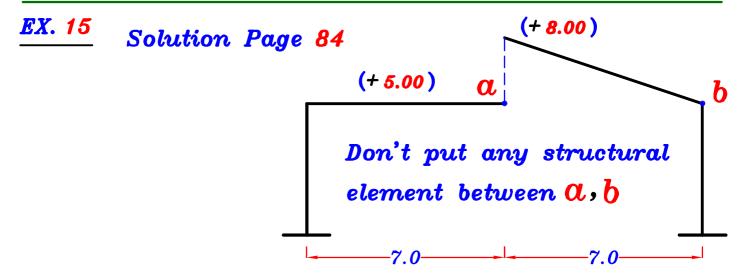
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



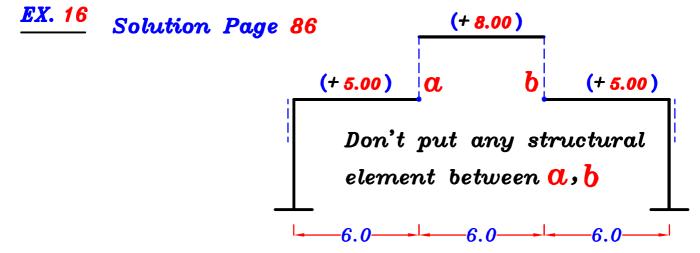
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

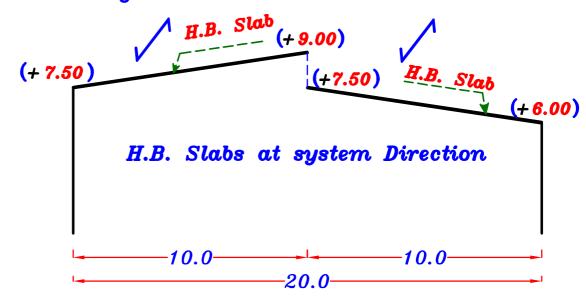


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.



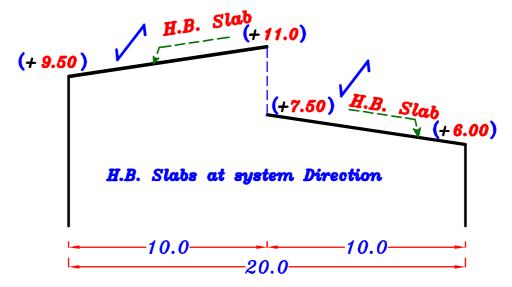
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

EX. 17 Solution Page 88



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

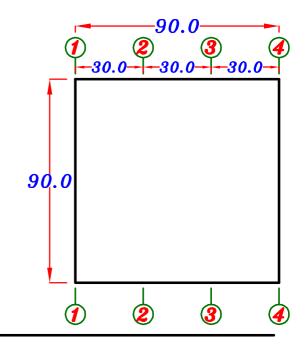
EX. 18 Solution Page 89



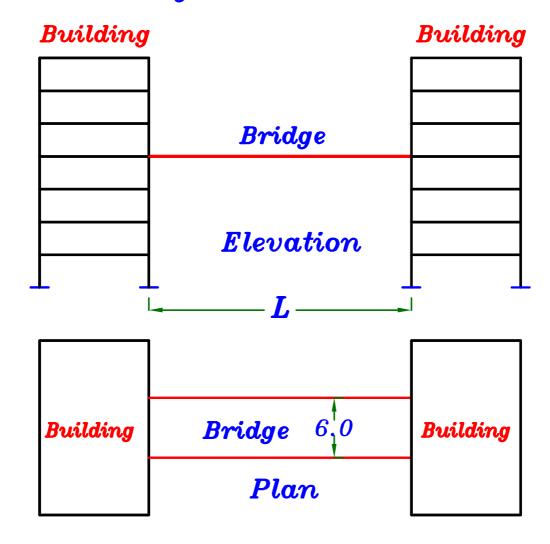
EX. 19 Solution Page 90

Choose a Two convient systems
It is allowed to put columns
only at axes 1, 2, 3 & 4
Draw Plan and elevation.

Weak Soil.

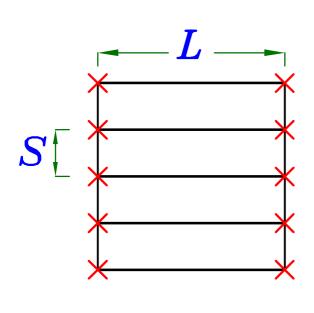


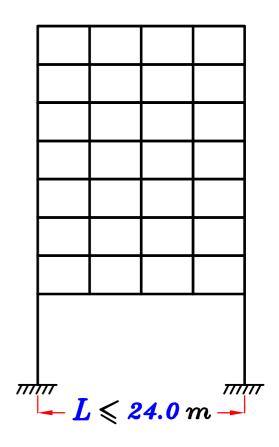
$\frac{EX. 20}{Solution Page 96}$



$$1-For L=20 m$$

$$2-For L=30 m$$

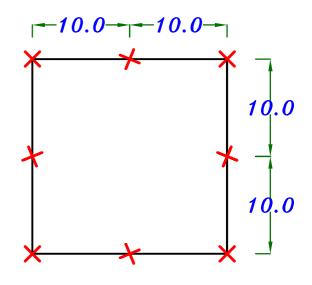




Choose a convenient System to carry the building without Inner Columns.

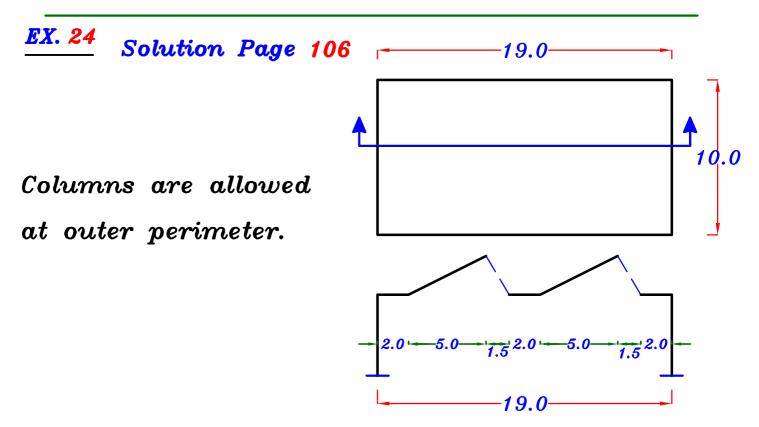
$\frac{EX. 22}{}$ Solution Page 101

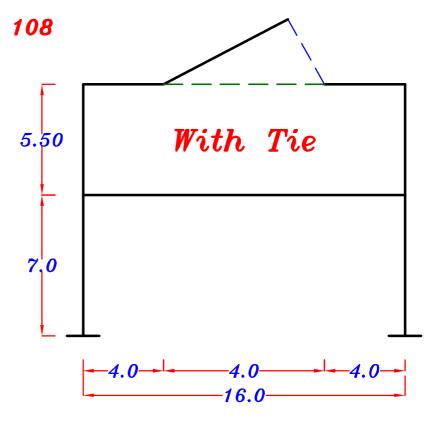
Choose a convenient System to carry the roof of this area.



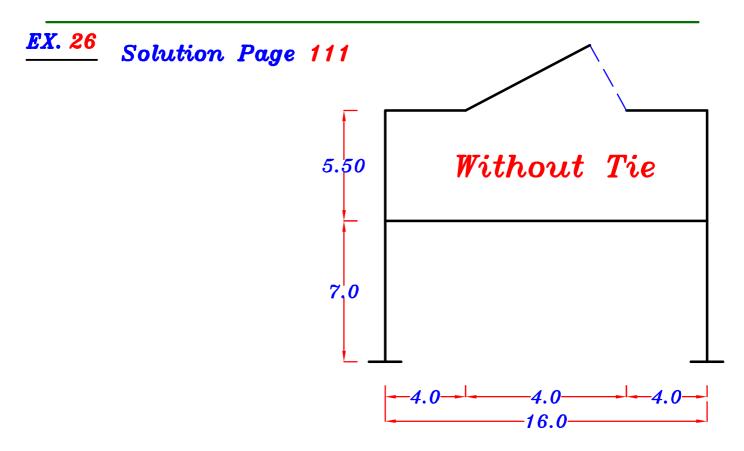
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

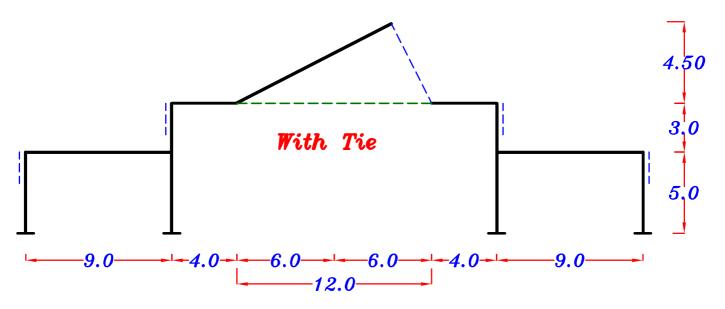
19.0





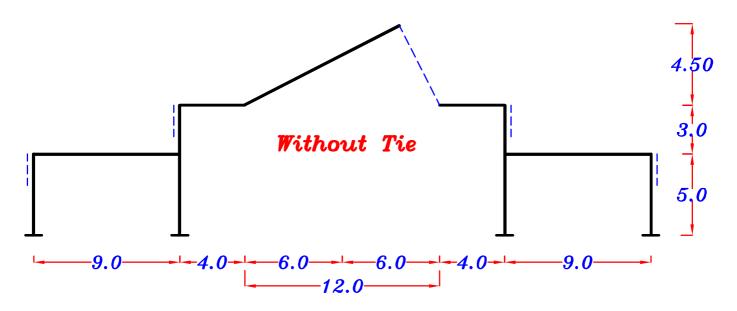
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.



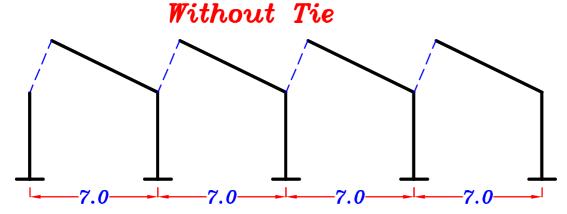


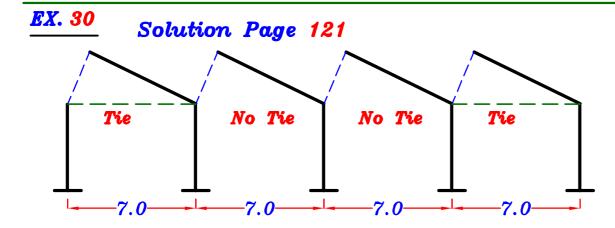
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

$\frac{EX. 28}{2}$ Solution Page 117

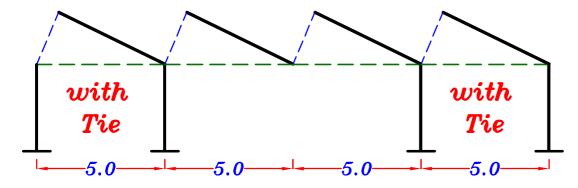


$\frac{EX. 29}{}$ Solution Page 119

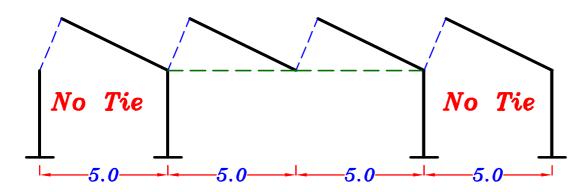


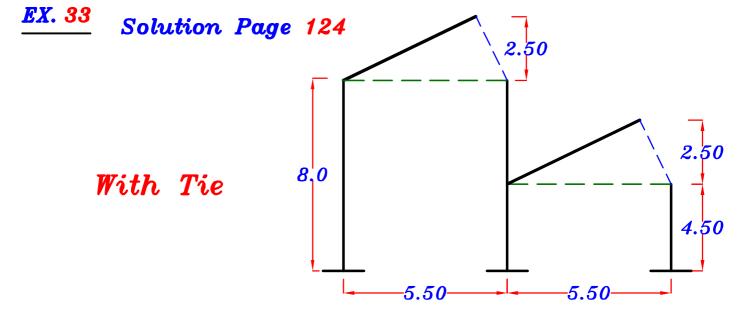


EX. 31 Solution Page 122

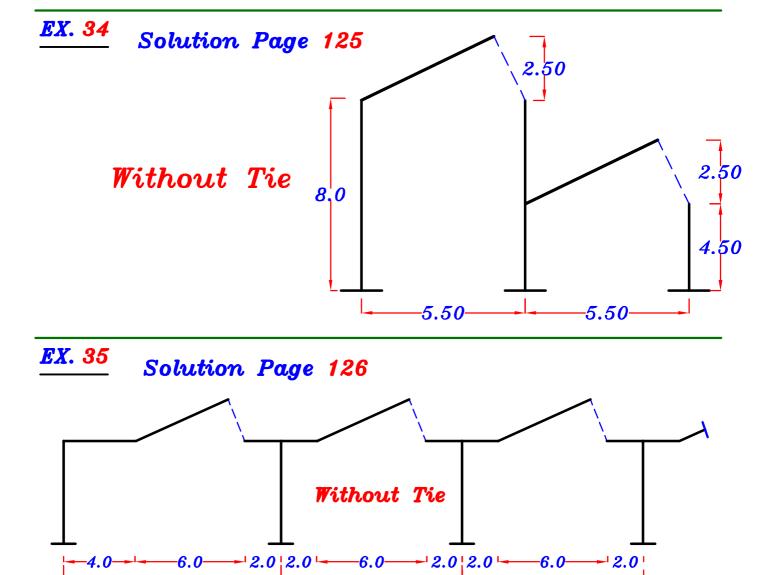


EX. 32 Solution Page 123





Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

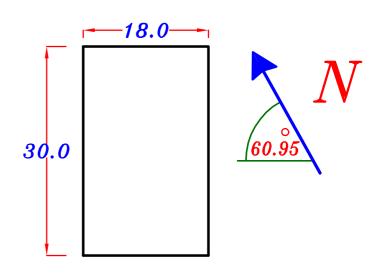
-10.0-

-12.0-

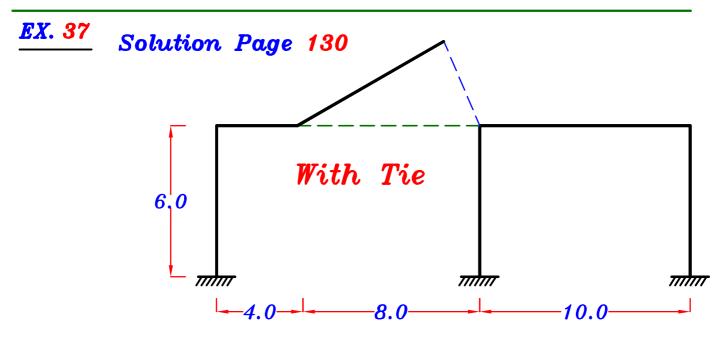
-10.0-

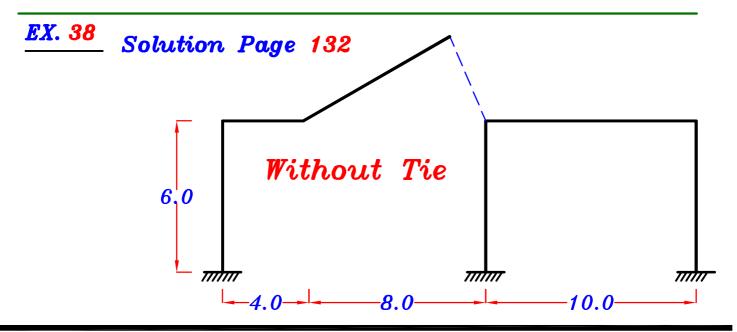
EX. 36 Solution Page 128

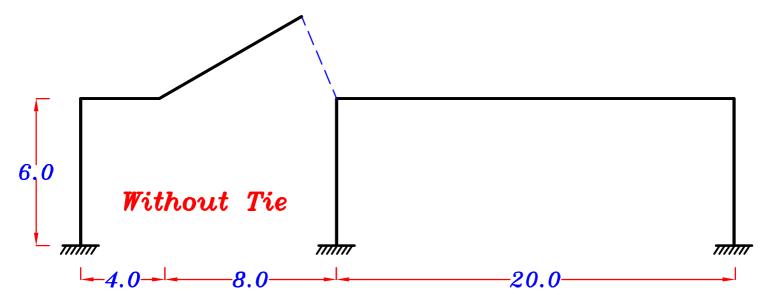
Columns are allowed at outer peremeter only. Spacing = 5.0 m



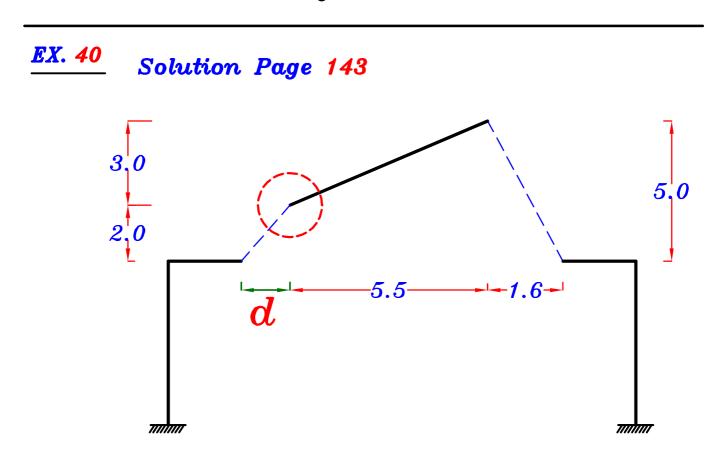
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.





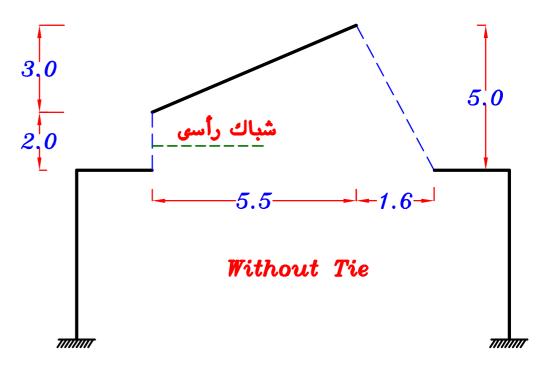


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.



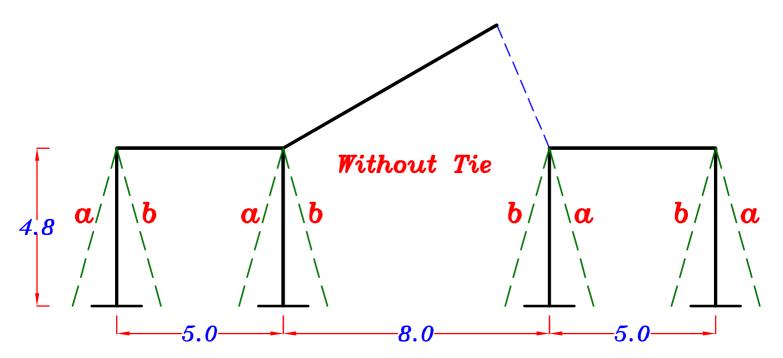
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT. & Calculate the value of d And design the marked Beam.

EX. 41 Solution Page 147

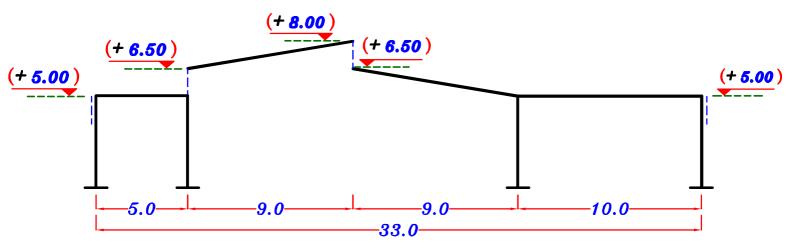


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

EX. 42 Solution Page 148

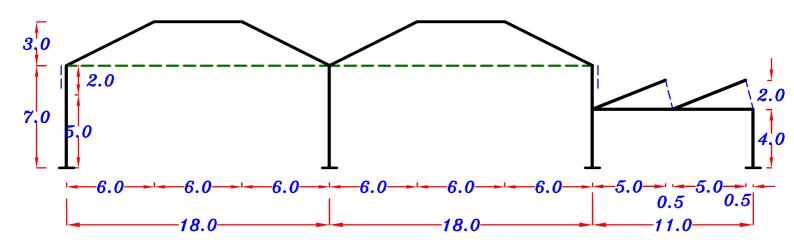


IF we can incline the columns at inclination a or b Which inclination will be better and why?

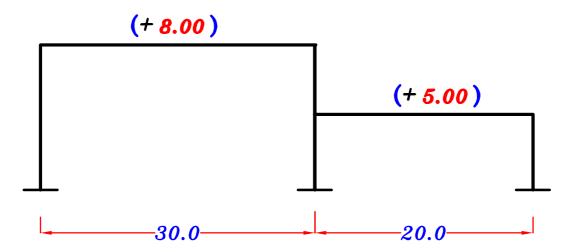


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

EX. 44 Solution Page 152

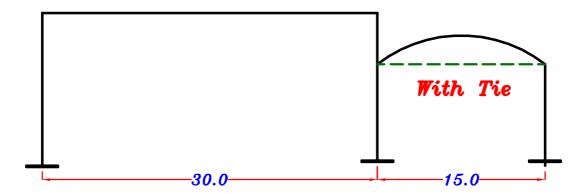


EX. 45 Solution Page 154



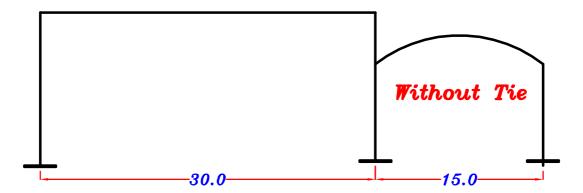
Choose a Two convenient Statical Systems and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

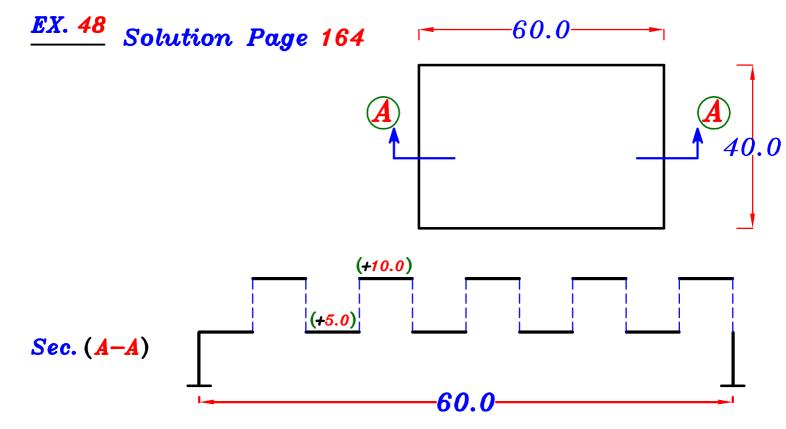
EX. 46 Solution Page 160



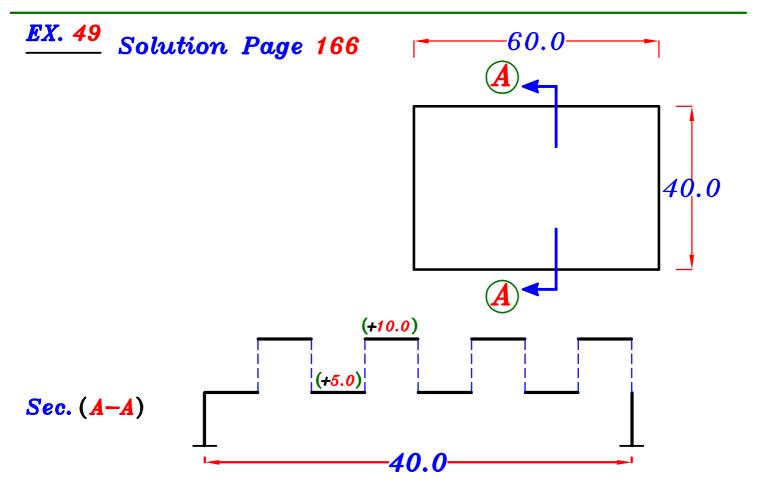
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

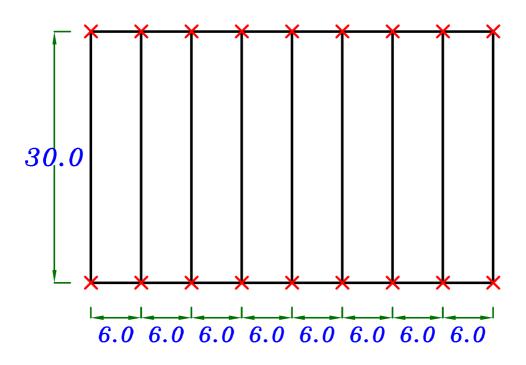
EX. 47 Solution Page 162





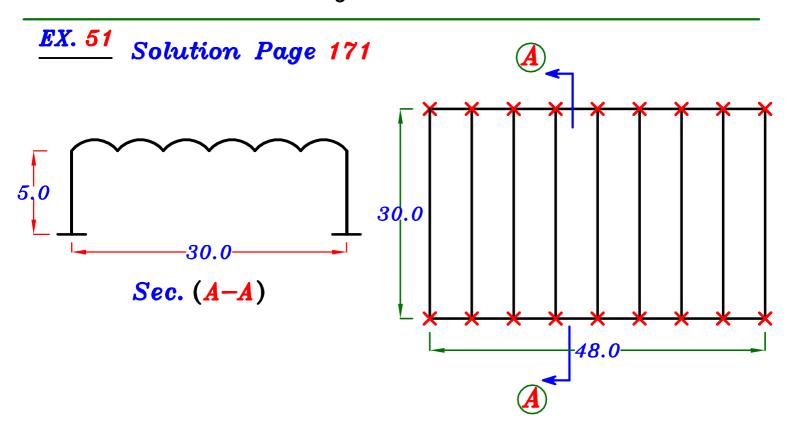
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

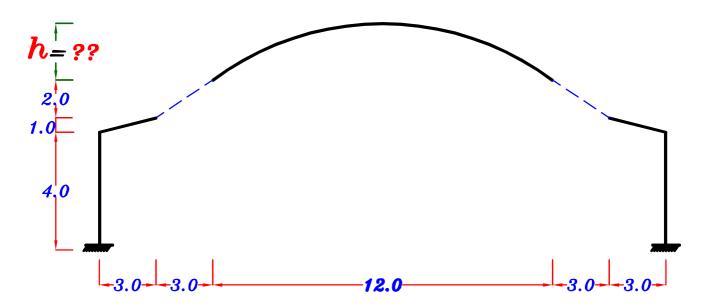




$$L.L.+F.C.>10$$
 kN/m^2

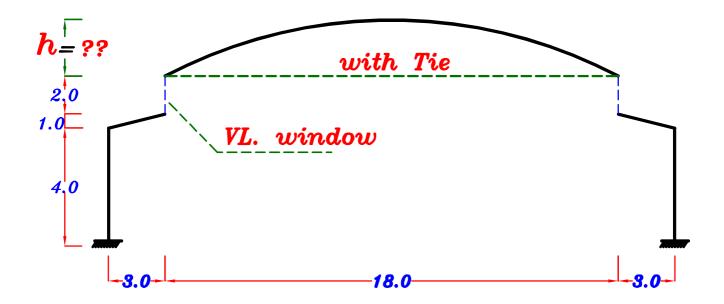
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

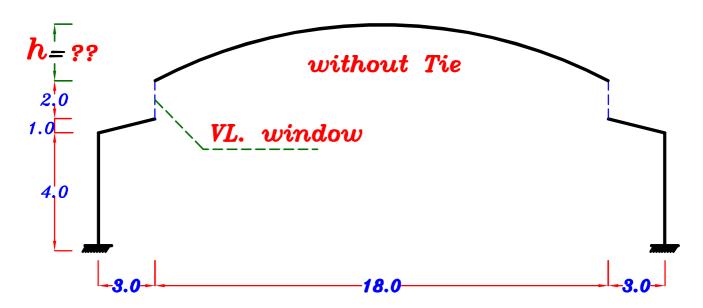




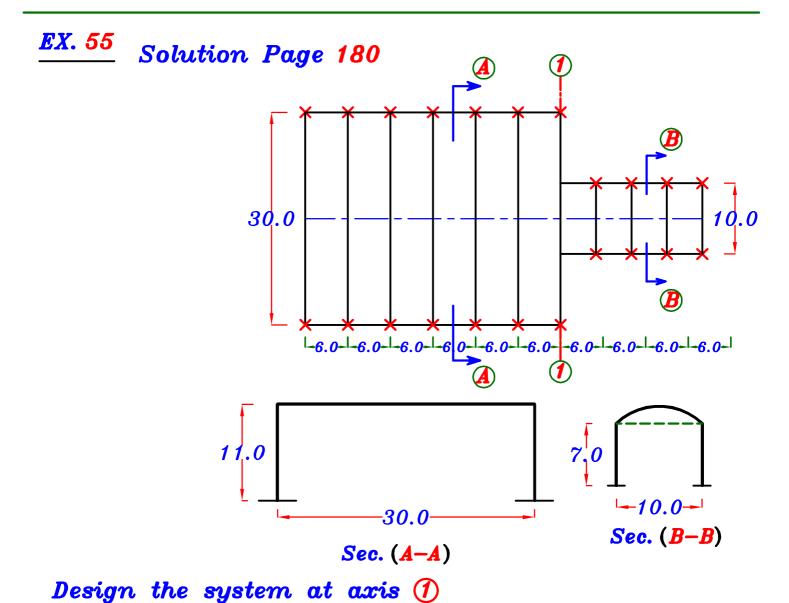
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

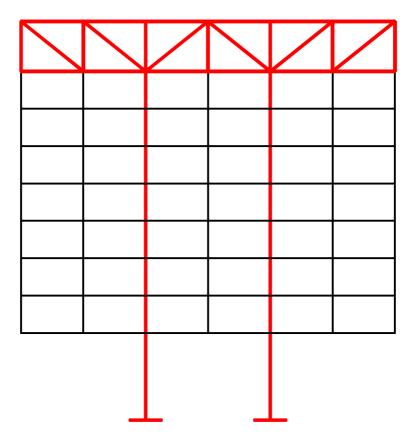
EX. 53 Solution Page 176





Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

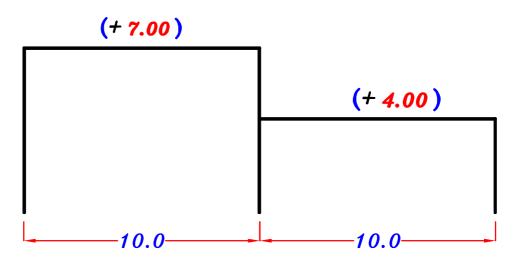




Discuss the Load Transefer For this Building.

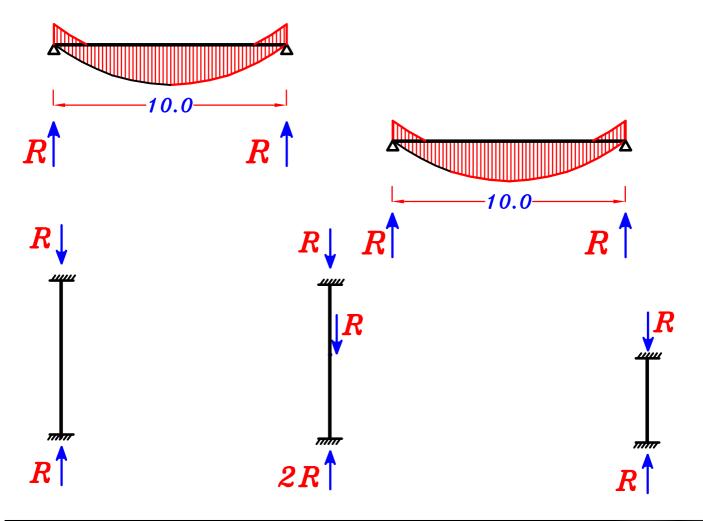
Solutions.

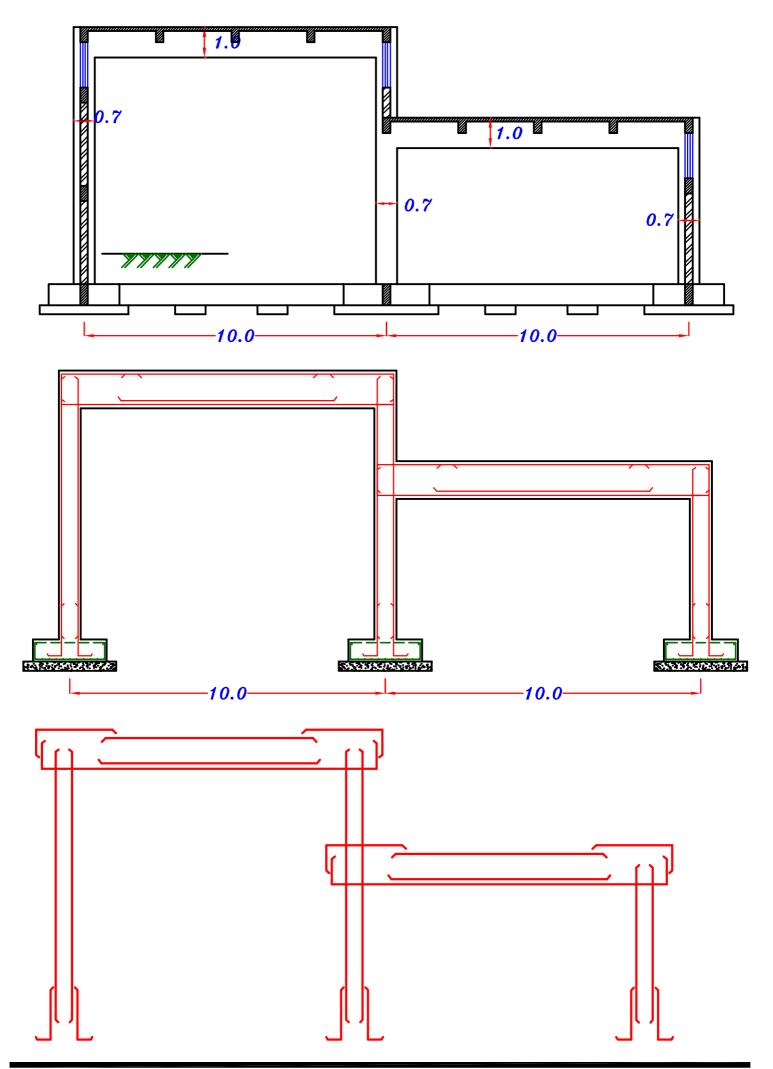
Example 1.



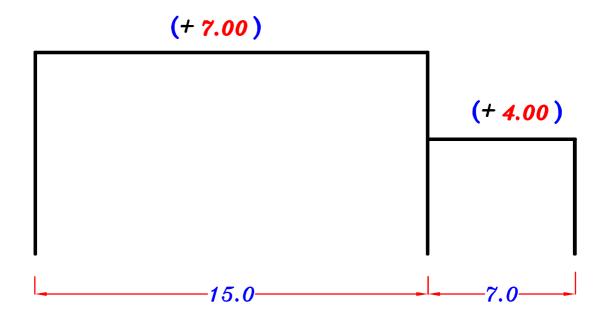
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

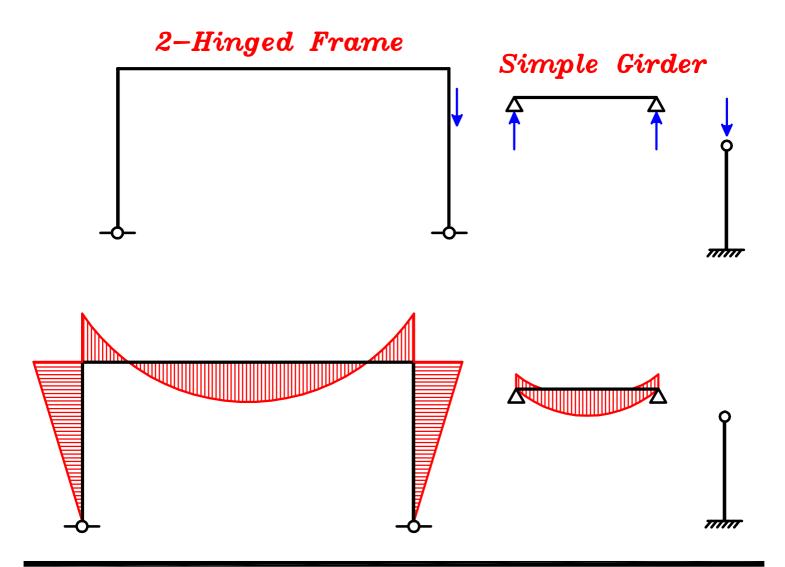
Use Simple Girders.



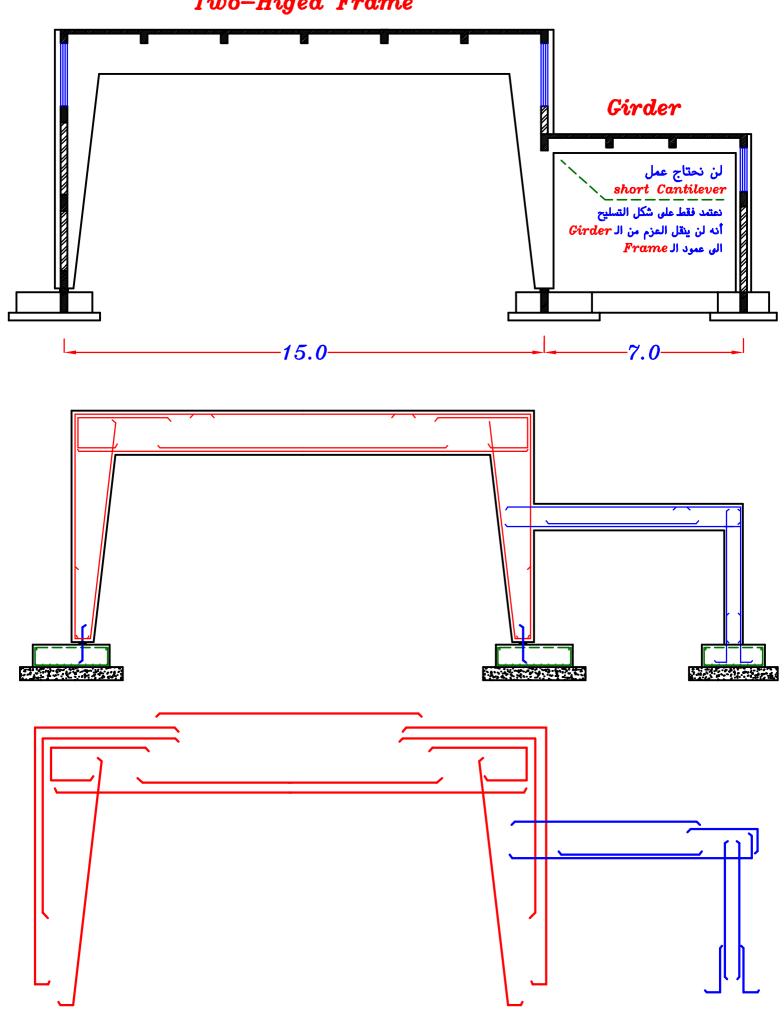


Example 2.

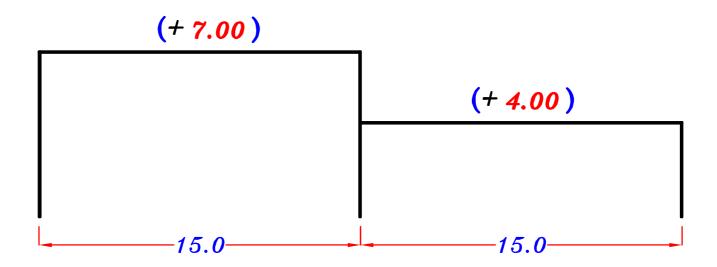




Two-Higed Frame



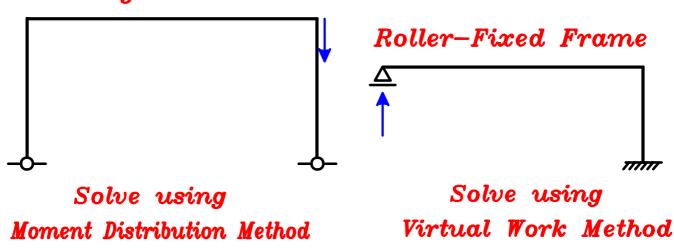
Example 3.

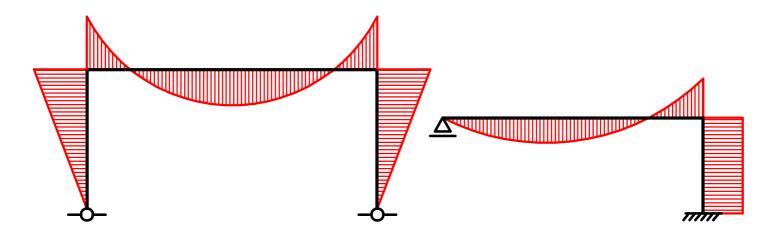


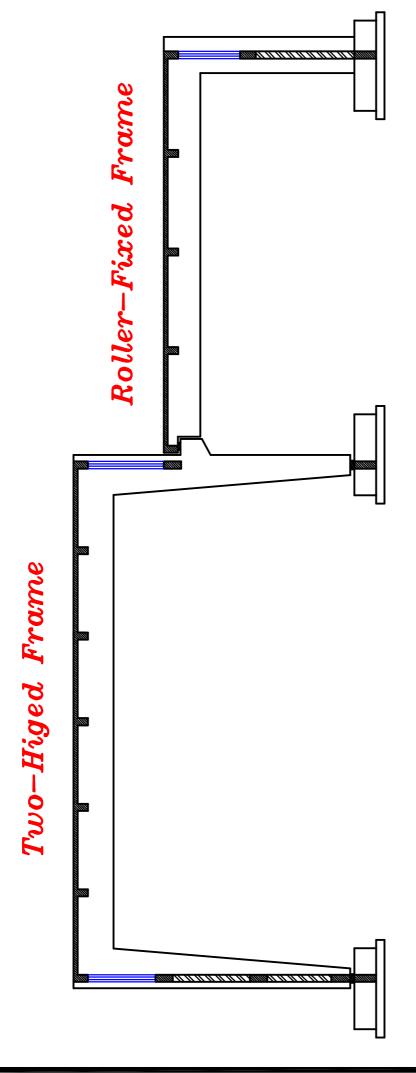
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

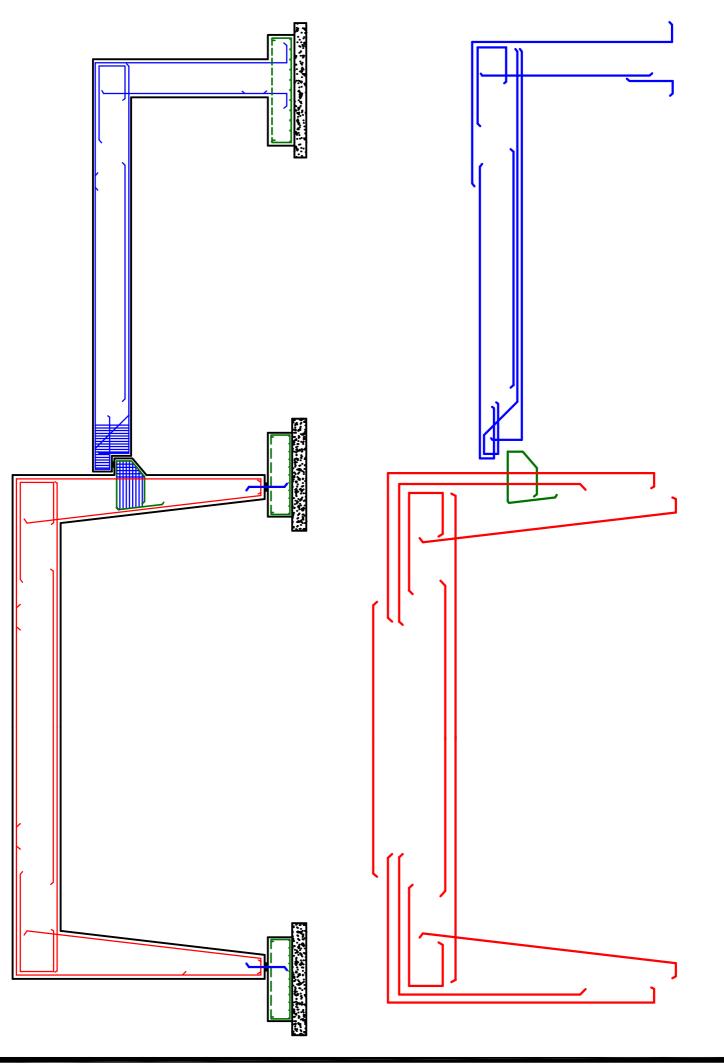
يفضل أن نفصل بين ال Frames

2-Hinged Frame

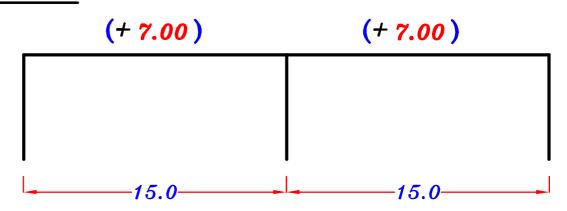








Example 4.

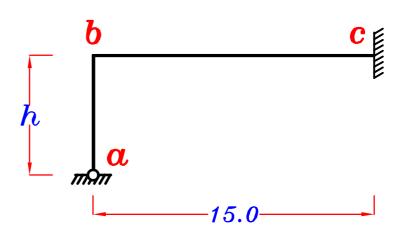


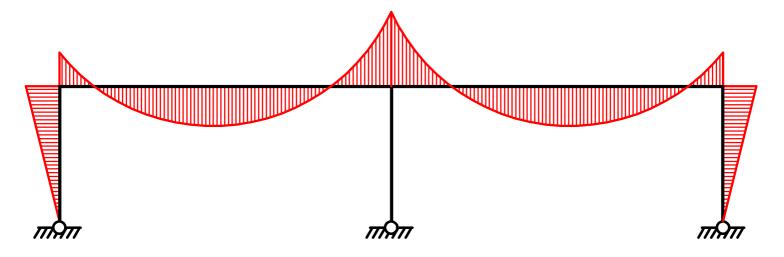
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

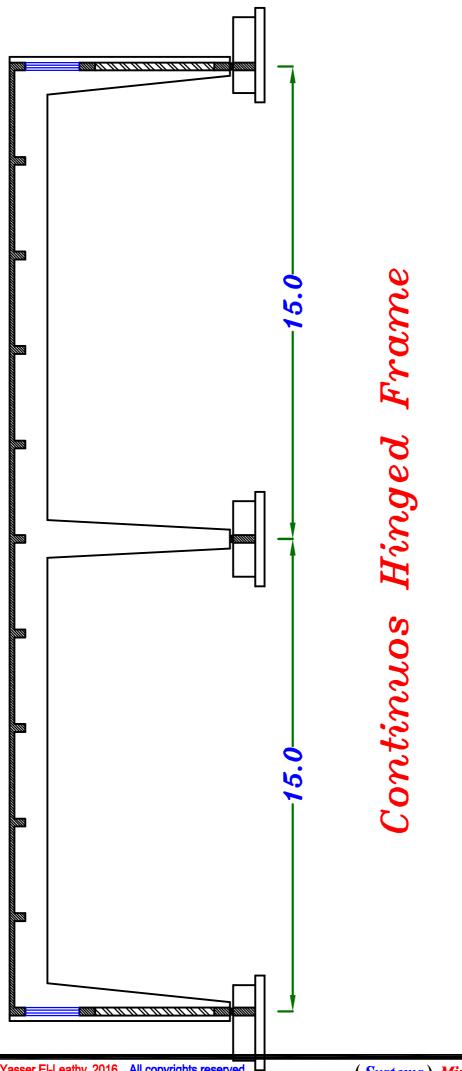
Use Continous Symmetric Hinged Frame.

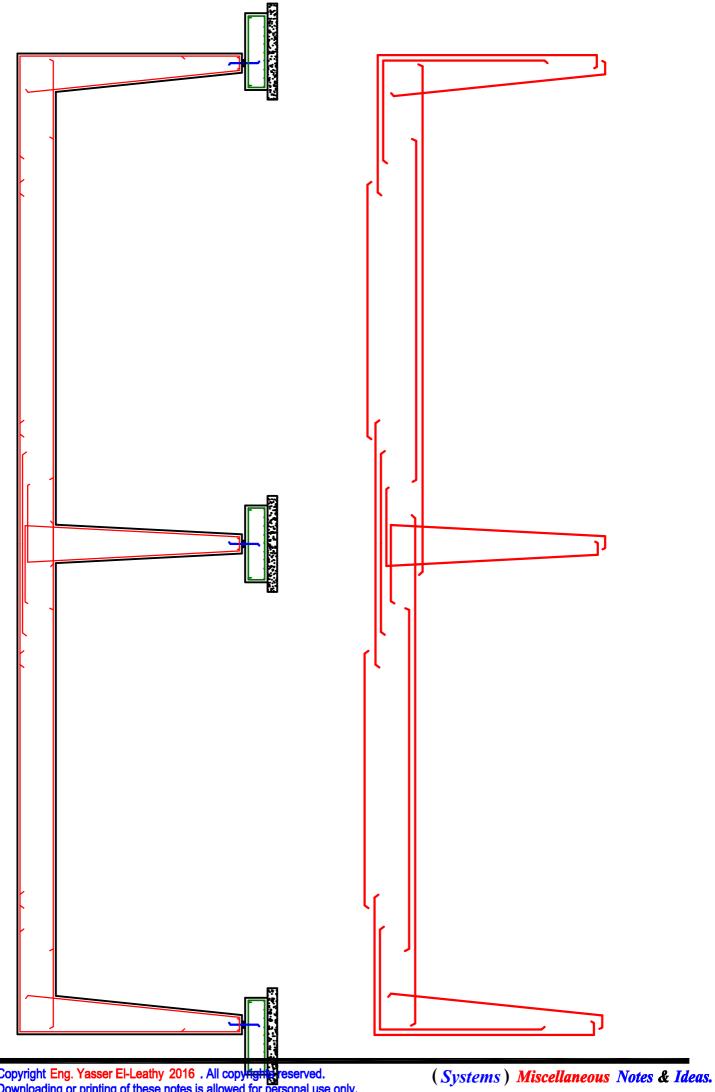
الكى نستطيع أن نحل هذا الـ Frame بطريقه يجب أن يكون symmetric Frame

Joints	b		C
members	b-a	b - c	c - b
D.F.	\	\	
F.E.M.		\	/
B.M.	\	\	
C.O.M			\
B.M.			
M_F	/	\	/

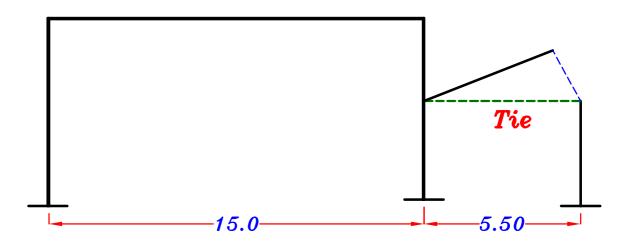




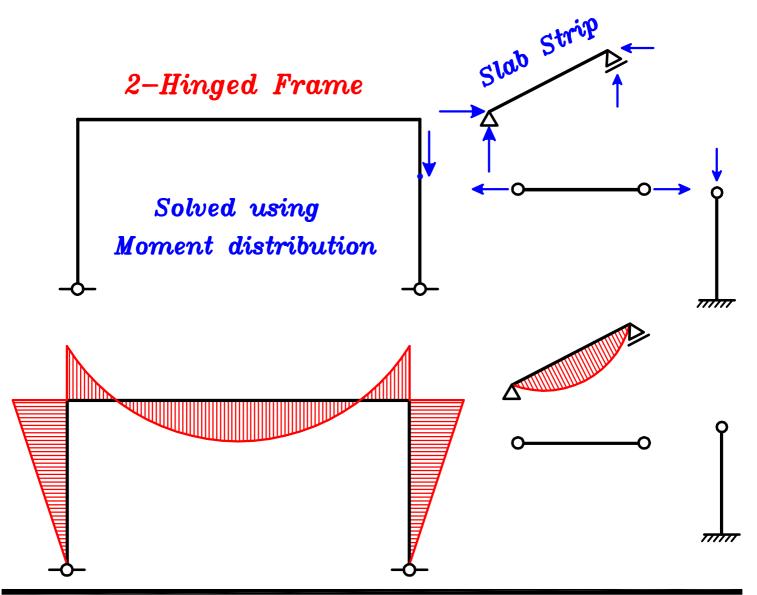


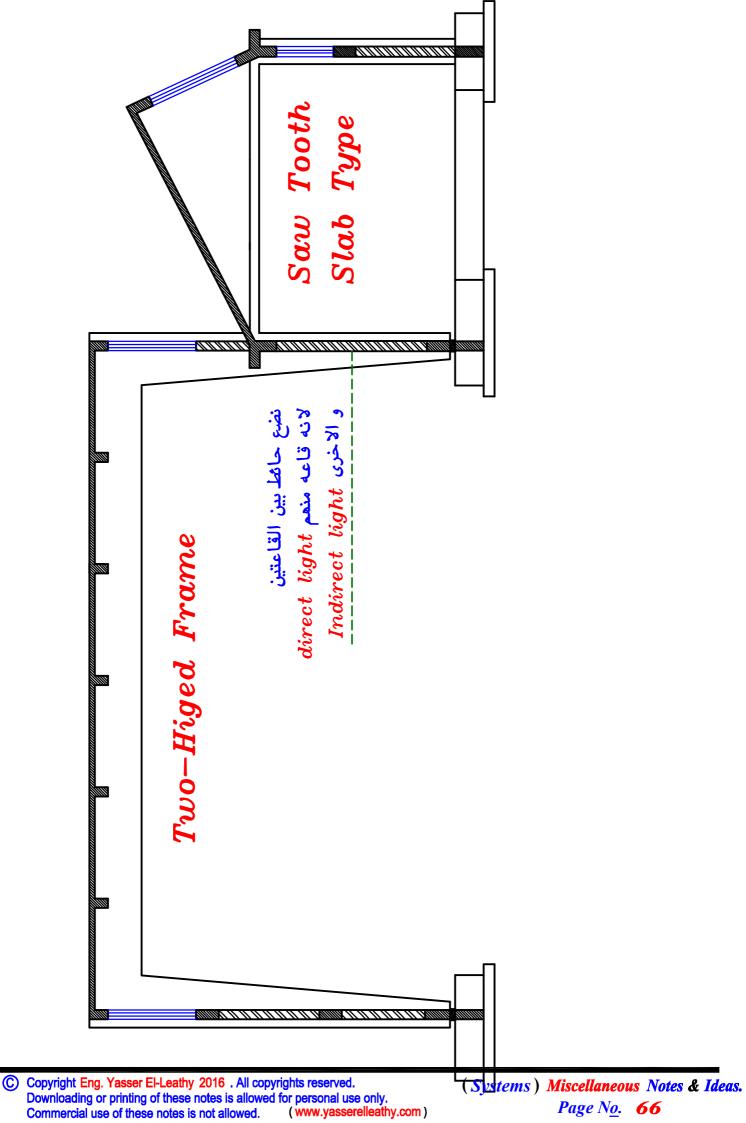


Example 5.

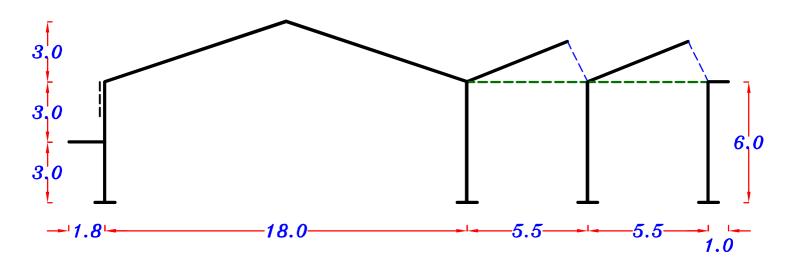


Use 2-Hinged Frame and Saw Tooth Slab Type.



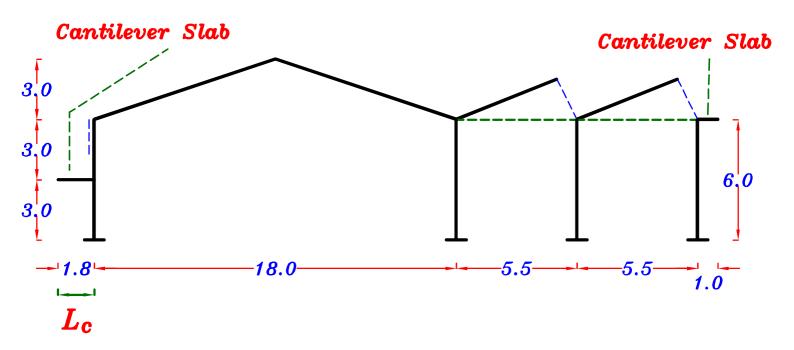


Example 6.

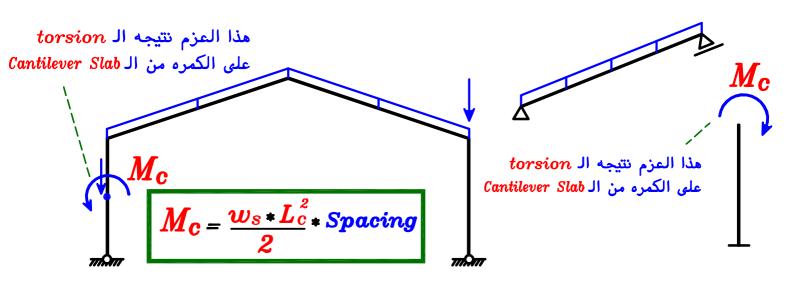


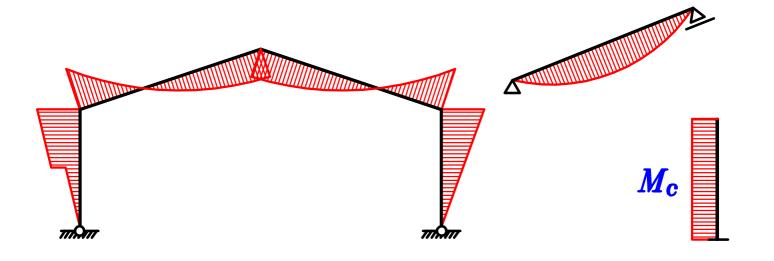
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

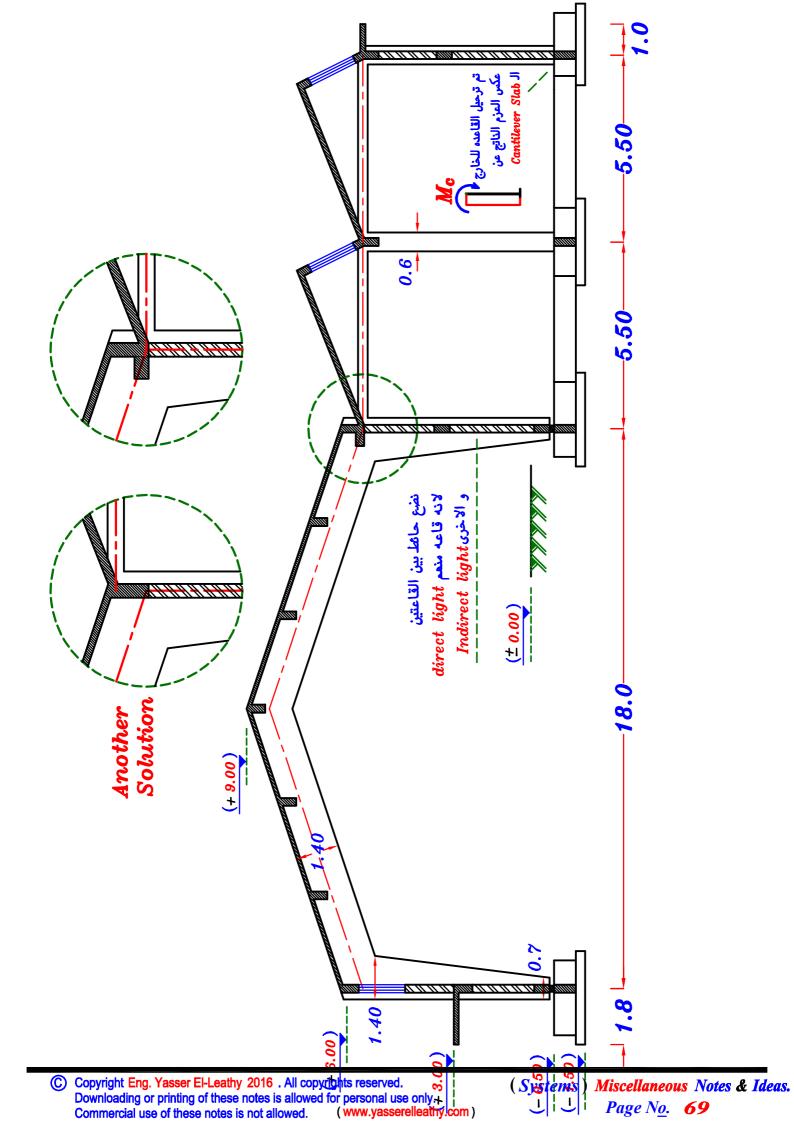
Use 2-Hinged Inclined Frame & Saw Tooth Slab Type



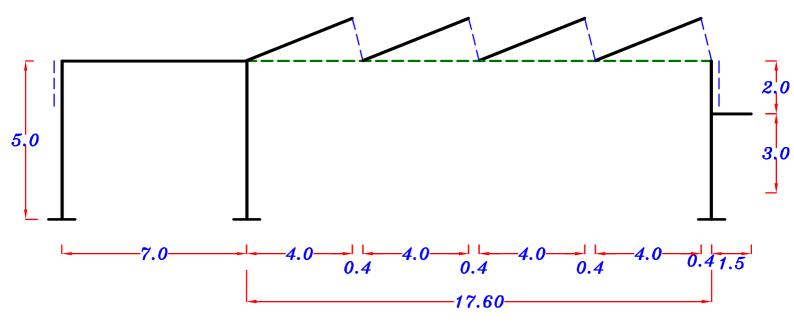
$$IF \ L_c \leqslant 2.0 \xrightarrow{Take} Cantilever \ Slab$$
 ملحوظه هامه $IF \ L_c > 2.0 \xrightarrow{Take} Cantilever \ Frame$





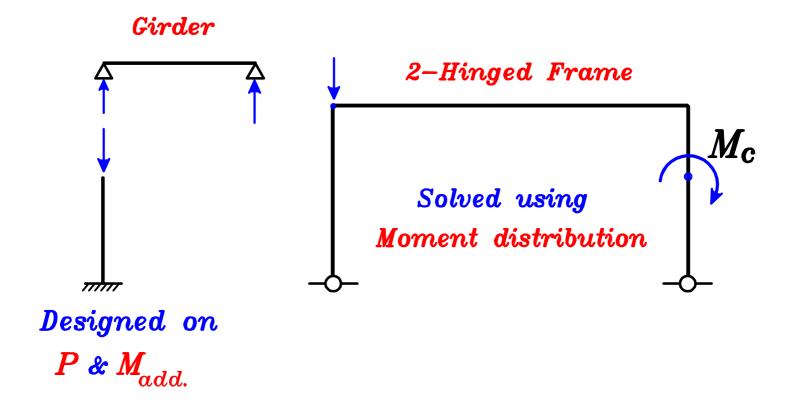


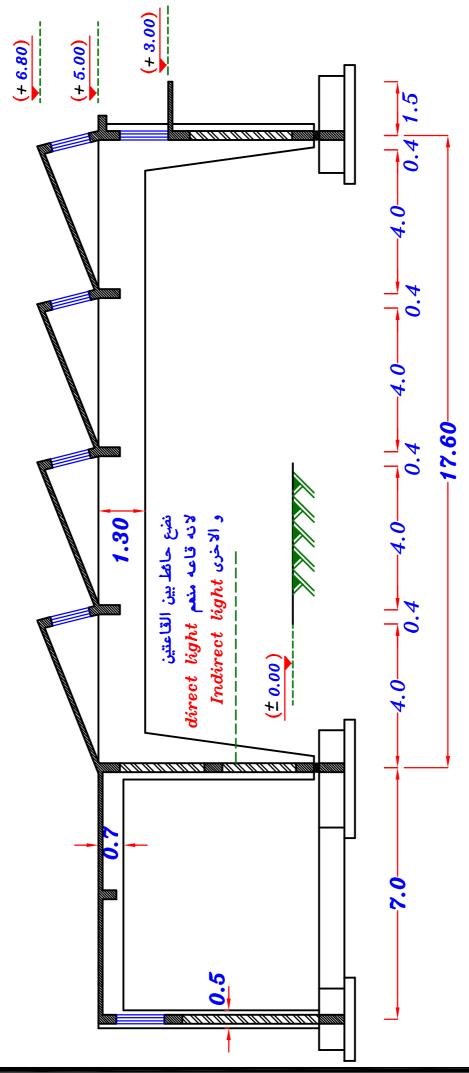
Example 7.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

Use Simple Girder & 2-Hinged Frame Carrying Saw Tooth Slab Type.

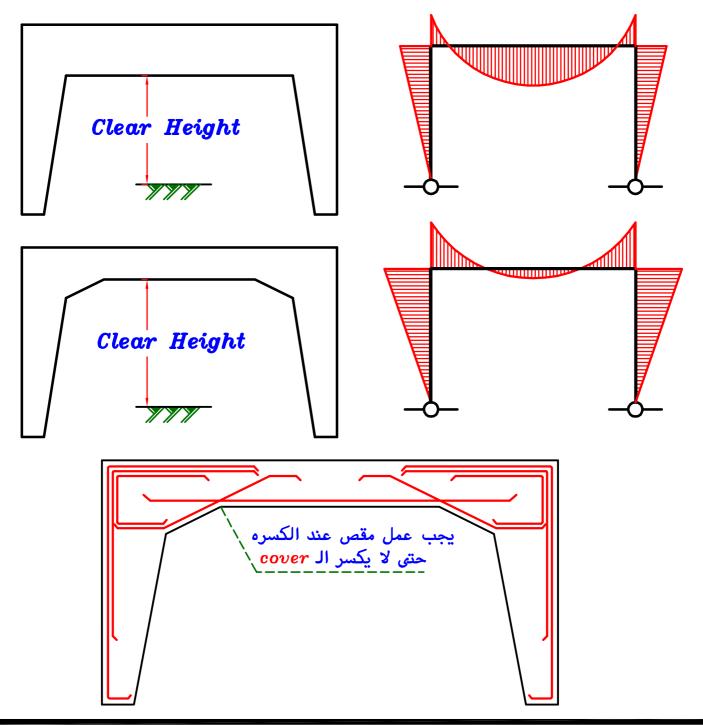




Example 8.

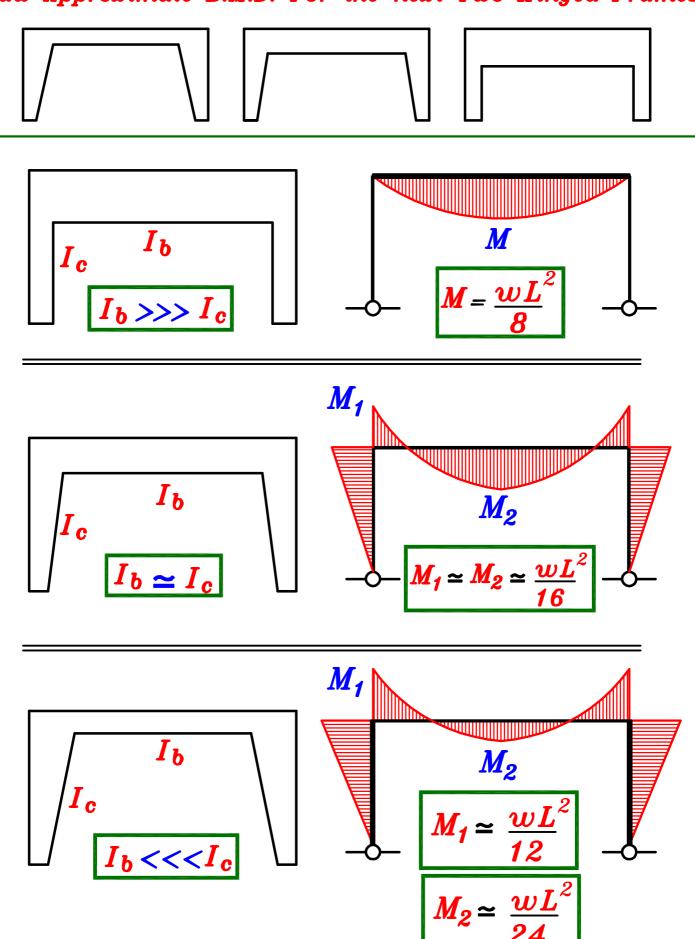
How to increase clear height For a Frame.

اذا أردنا زياده ال Clear Height في كمره ال Frame عند الاعمده فيعمل على زياده ال ممكن عمل Hounch في كمره الـ Frame عند الاعمده فيعمل على زياده الـ (-Ve) للكمره عند هذه المنطقه فيعمل على زياده العزم الـ (span لعزم الـ (+Ve) في منتصف الـ span و ممكن الاستفاده من هذا بأننا نستطيع تقليل عمق الكمره في المنتصف نظرا لقله العزم و بالتالى زياده الـ span للكمره في منتصف الـ span مثل الكبارى



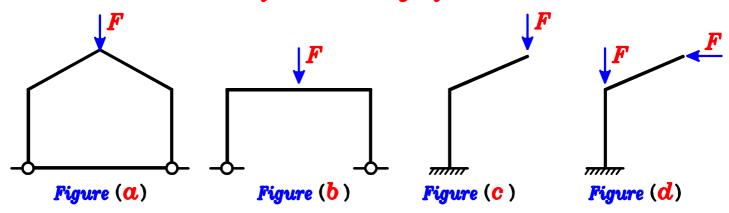
Example 9.

Draw Approximate B.M.D. For the next Two Hinged Frames.



Example 10.

Show the direction of eccentricity of the Foundations.



لا يوجد ترحيل قواعد

Xترحل القواعد عكس اتجاه الXأى ترحل القواعد للخارج

Figure (a)

X=Zero

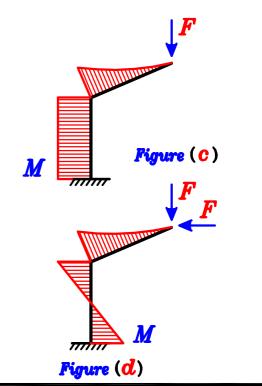
X=Zero

X = Zero

X = Zero

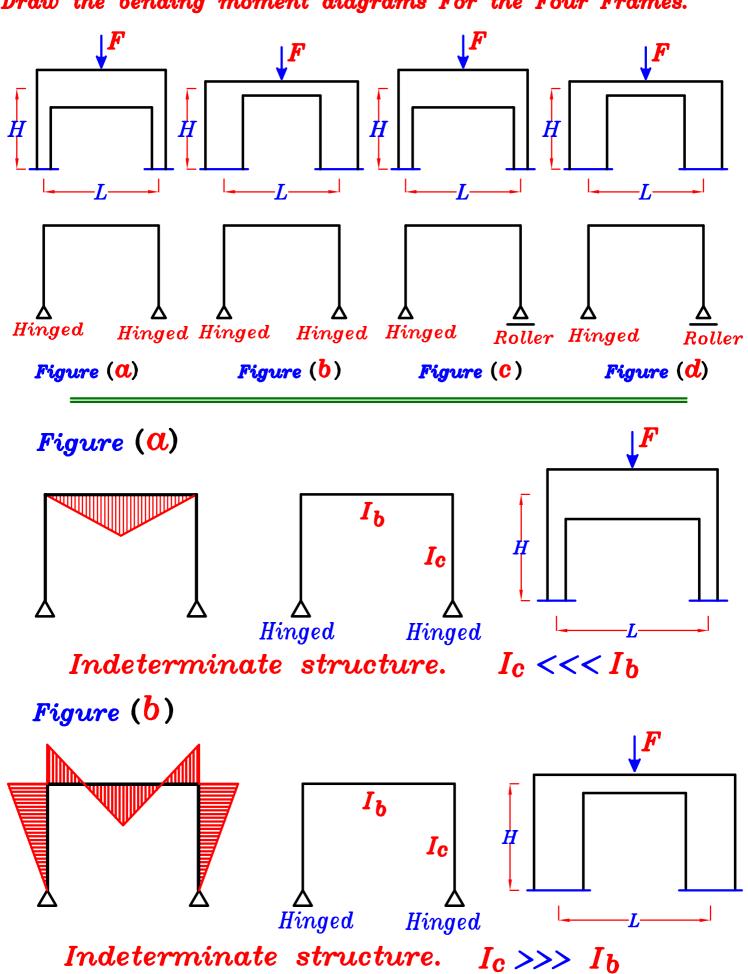
Mترحل القواعد عكس اتجاه الMأى ترحل القواعد جمه اليمين

Mترحل القواعد عكس اتجاه الMأى ترحل القواعد جهه الشمال

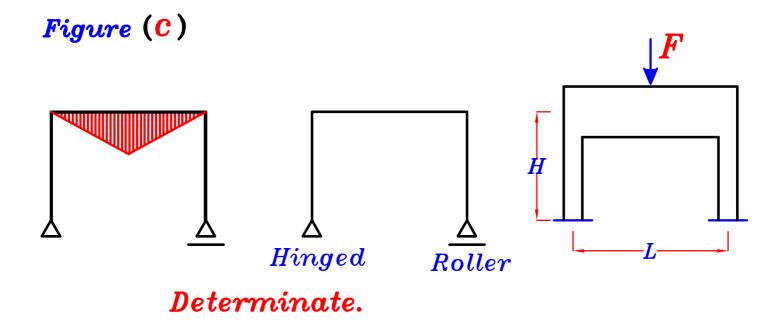


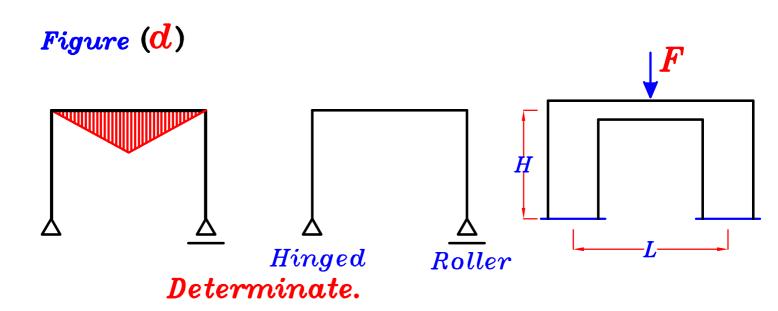
Example 11.

Draw the bending moment diagrams For the Four Frames.

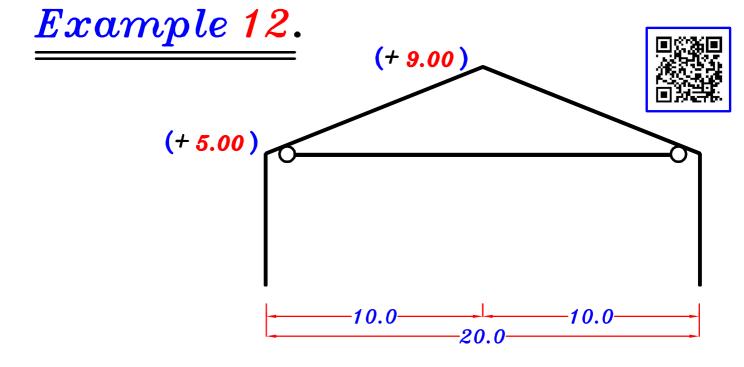


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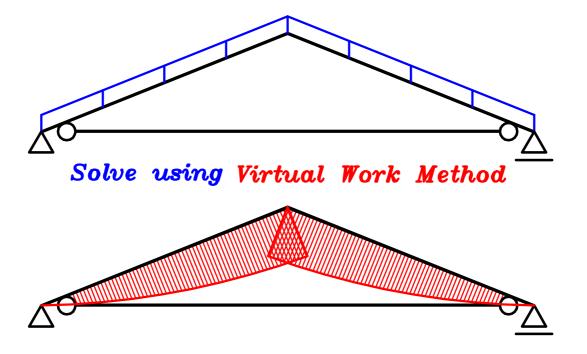


ملحوظه عندما یکون ال Determinate system لن یفرق stiffness العناصر فی قیمه أو شکل .B.M.D

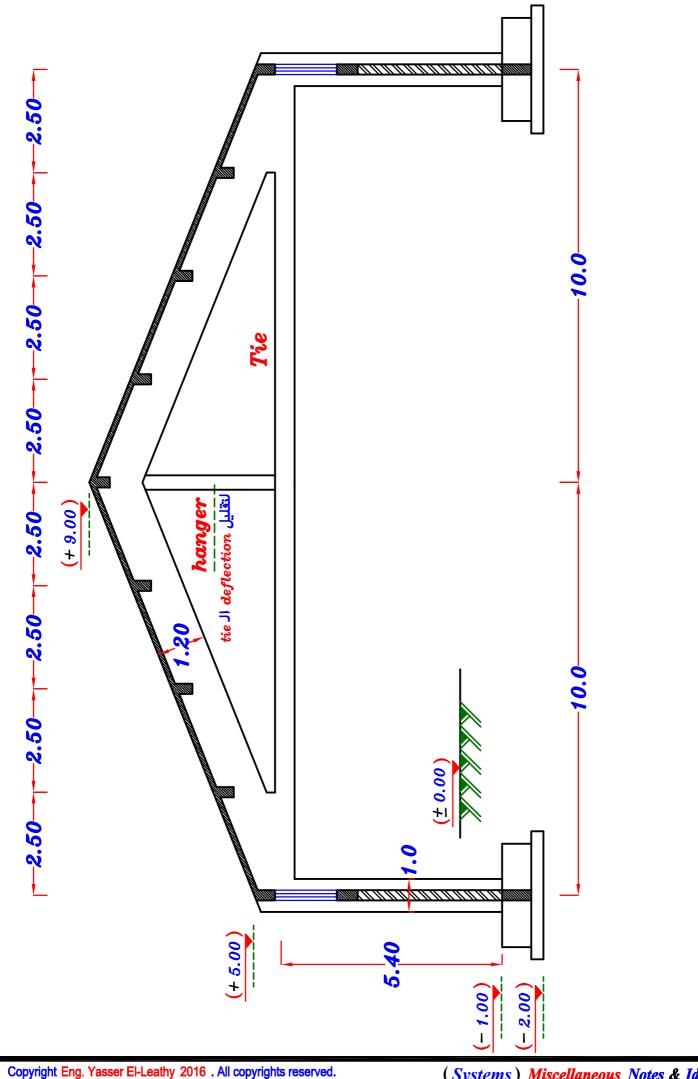


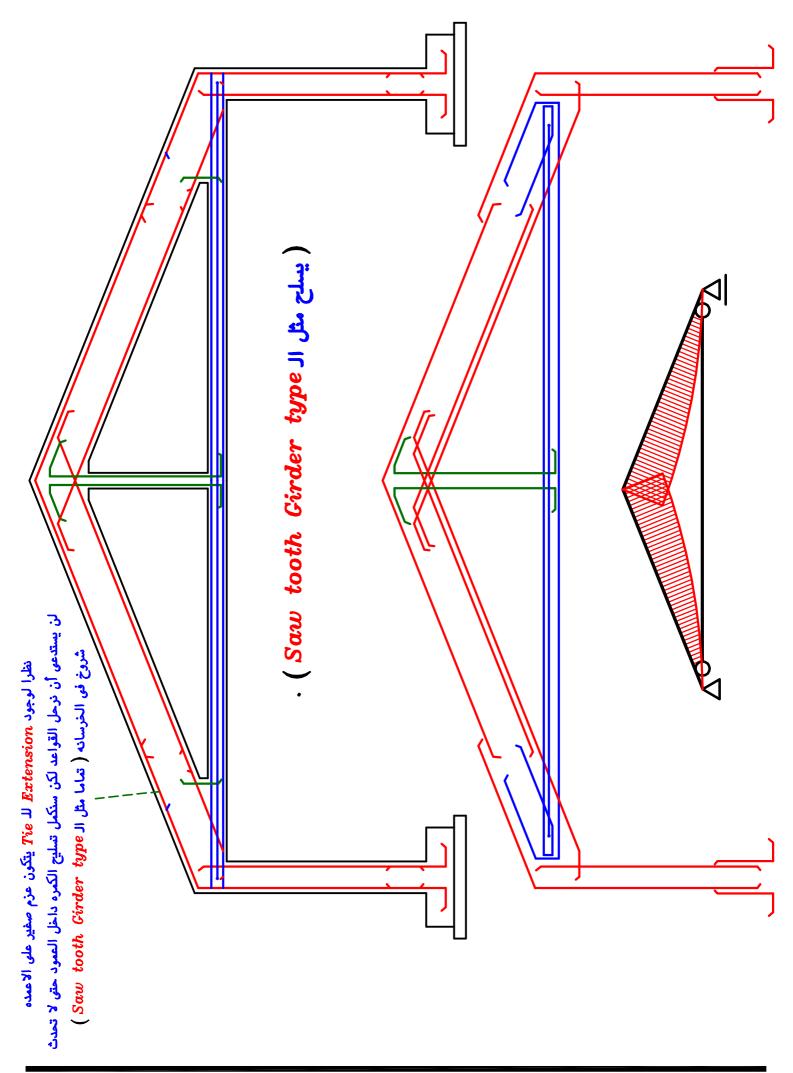
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

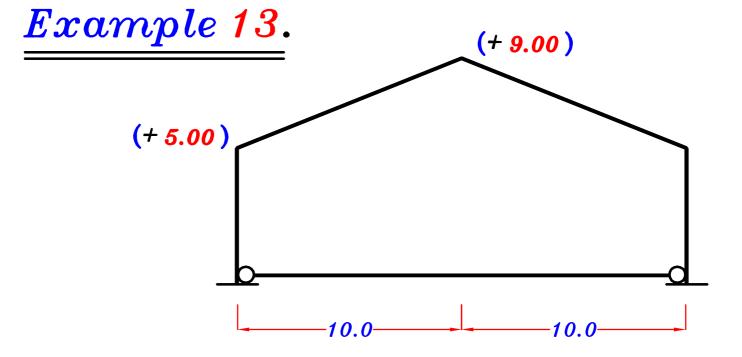
نظرا لوجود tie فان الـ tie تعمل على سحب القوى الافقيه من على الاعمده و بالتالى لا يوجد عزوم على الاعمده فيكون الـ tie عباره عن tie



لكن نظرا لوجود Extension لله Tie لله Extension لكن نظرا لوجود لكن سنكمل تسليح الكمره داخل العمود حتى لا تحدث شروخ في الخرسانه (تماما مثل الـ Saw tooth Girder type) .

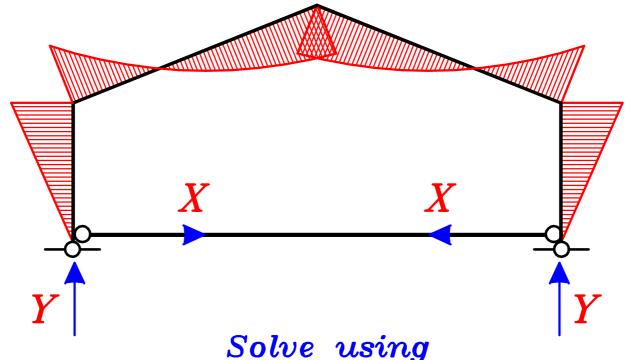




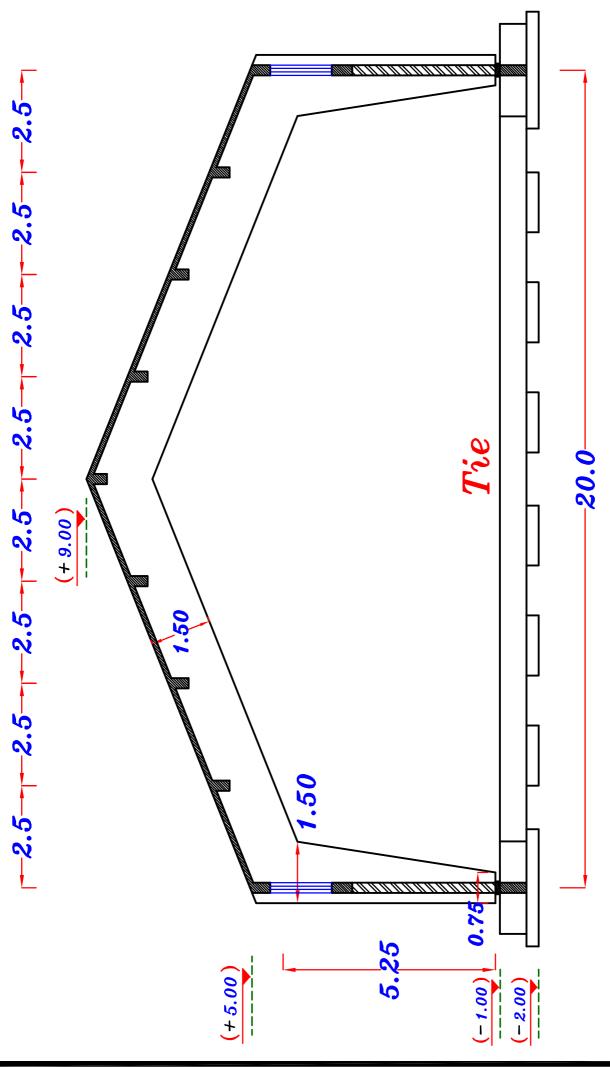


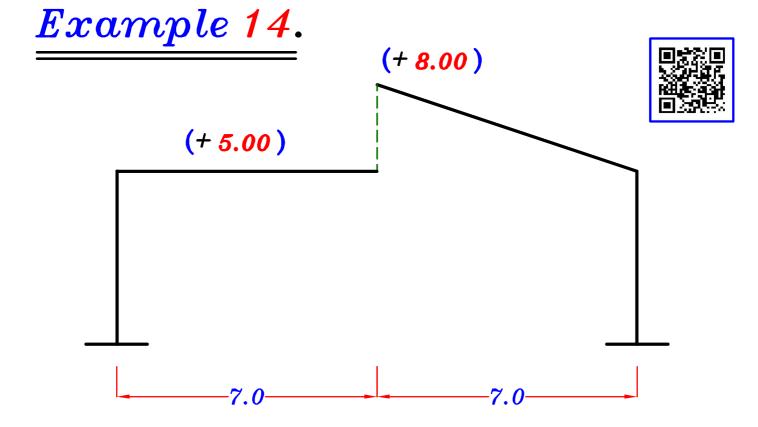
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

نظرا لوجود tie فان الـ tie تعمل على سحب القوى الافقيه من على القواعد و بالتالى لا يوجد ترحيل للقواعد

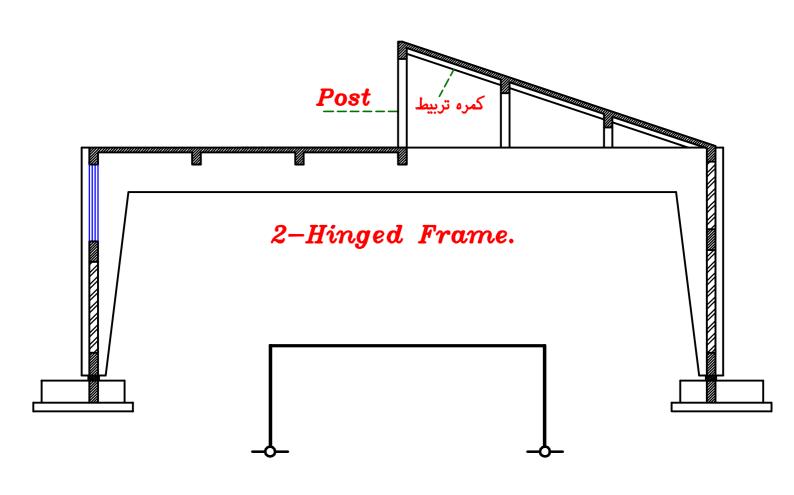


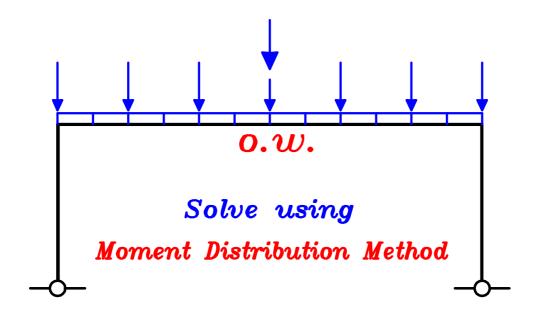
Virtual Work Method
or Approximate

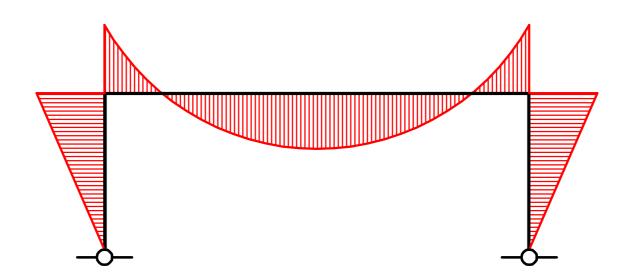


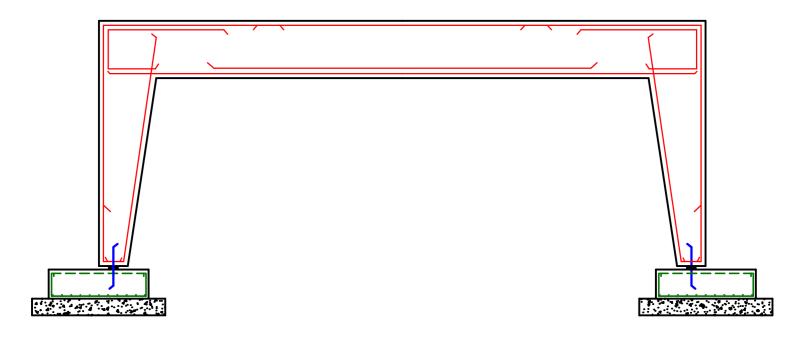


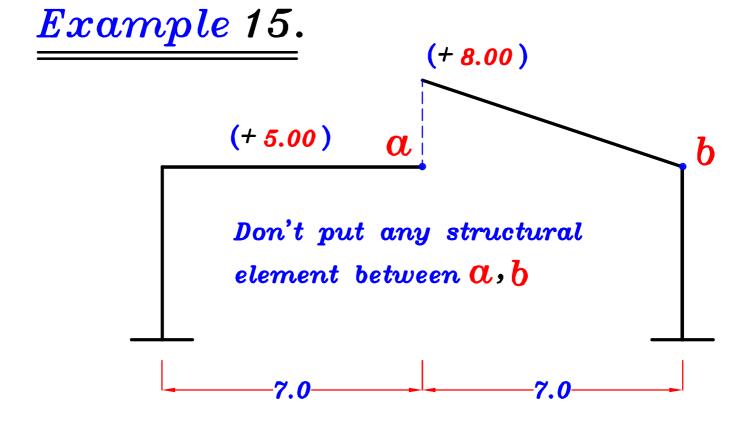
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.





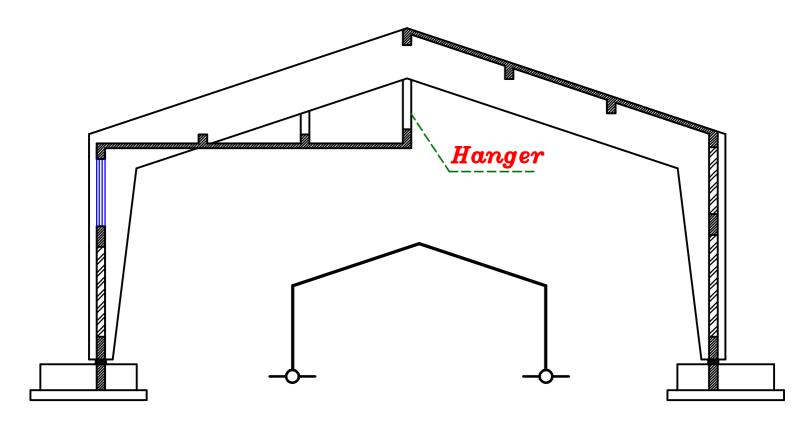


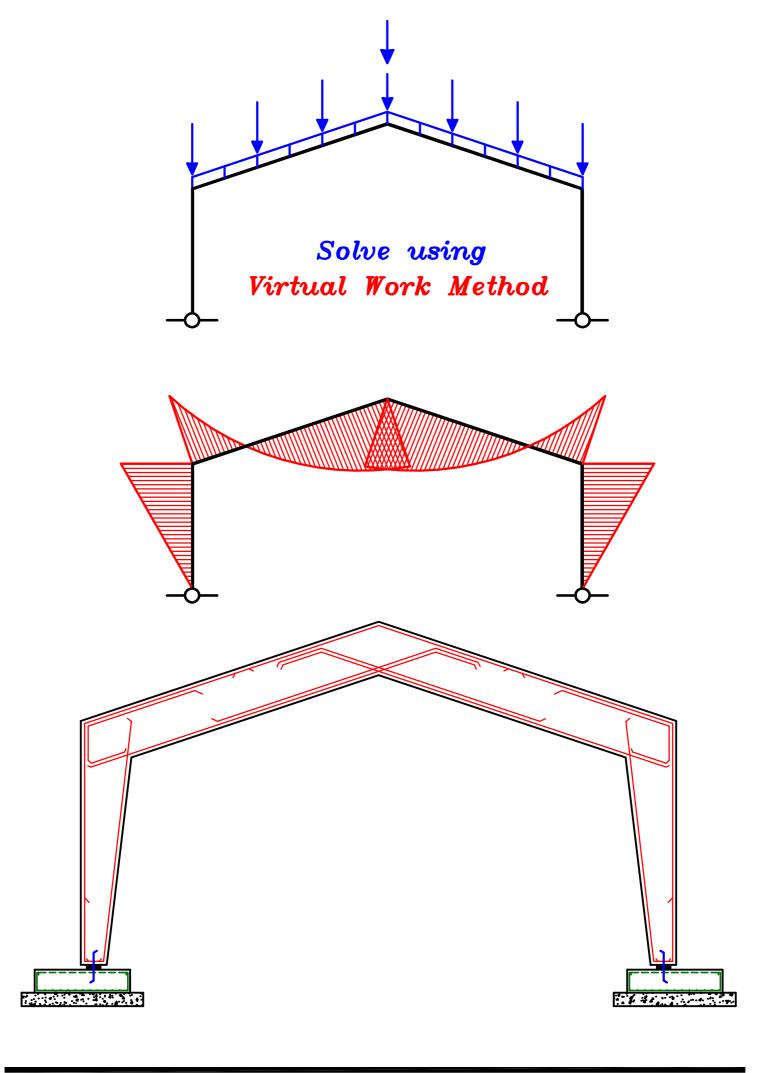


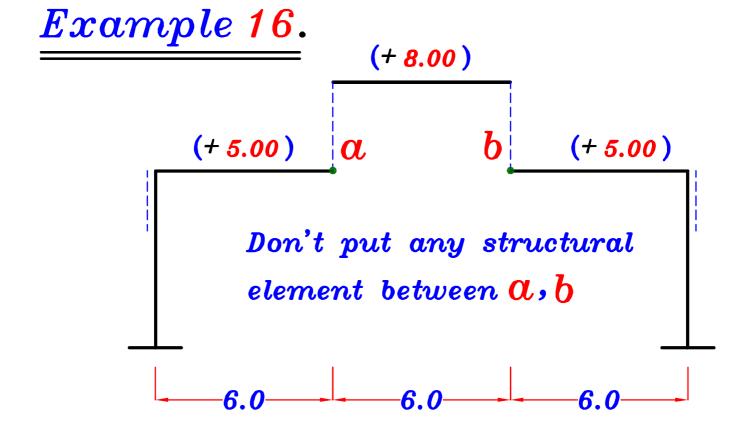


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

2-Hinged Inclined Frame.

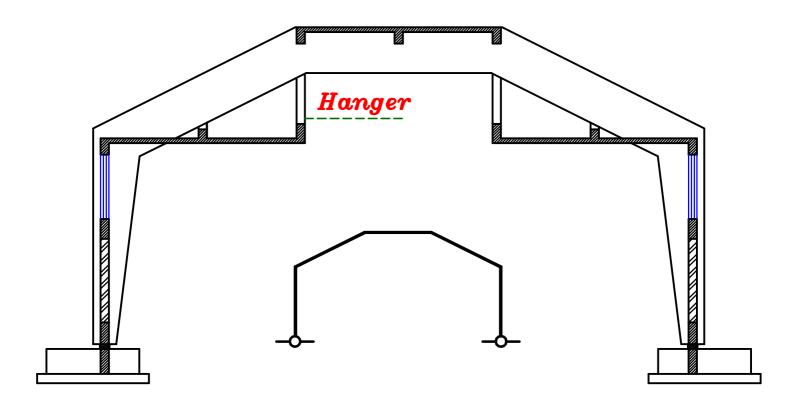


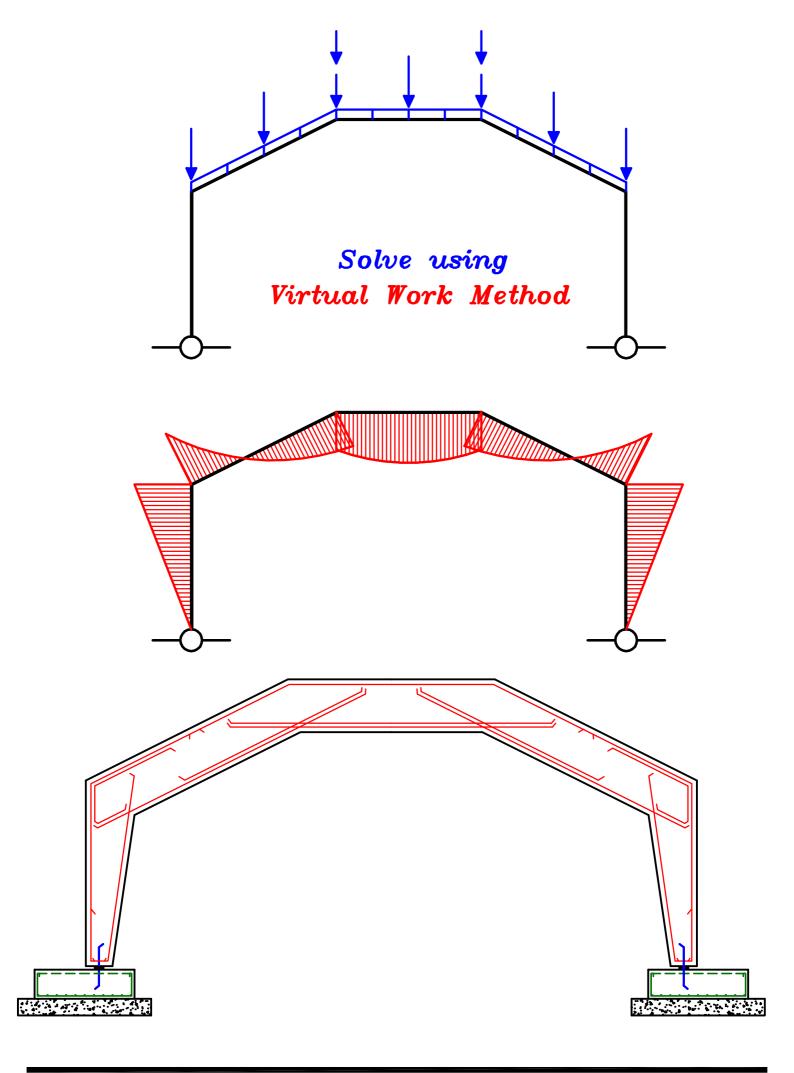




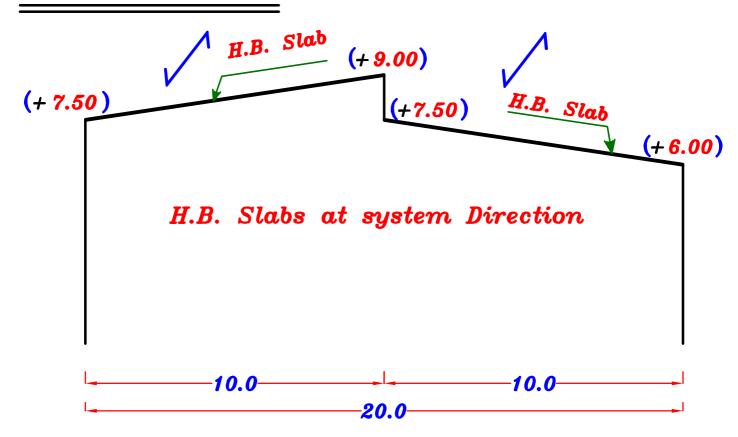
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

2-Hinged Inclined Frame.

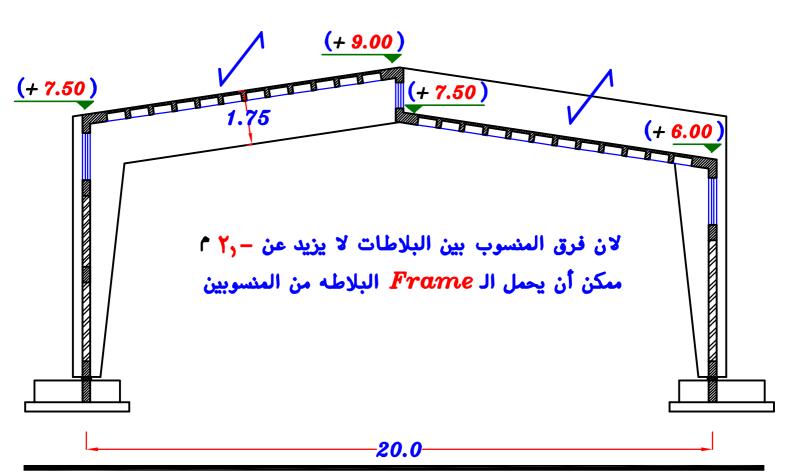




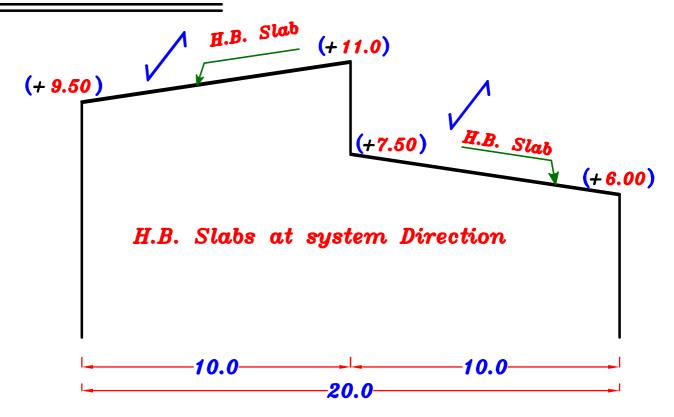
Example 17.



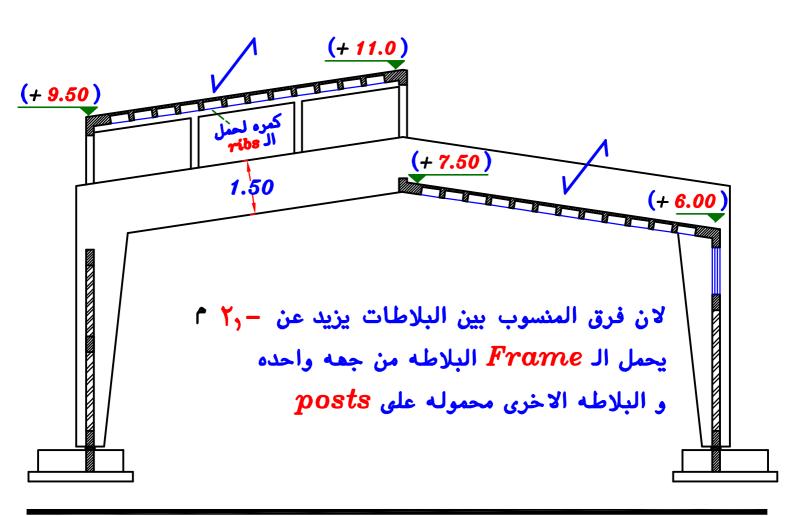
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



Example 18.



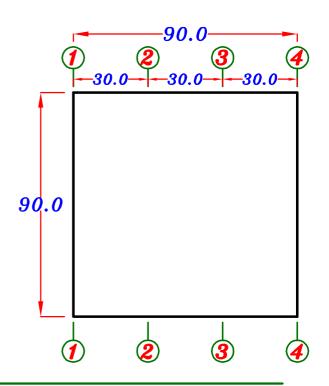
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



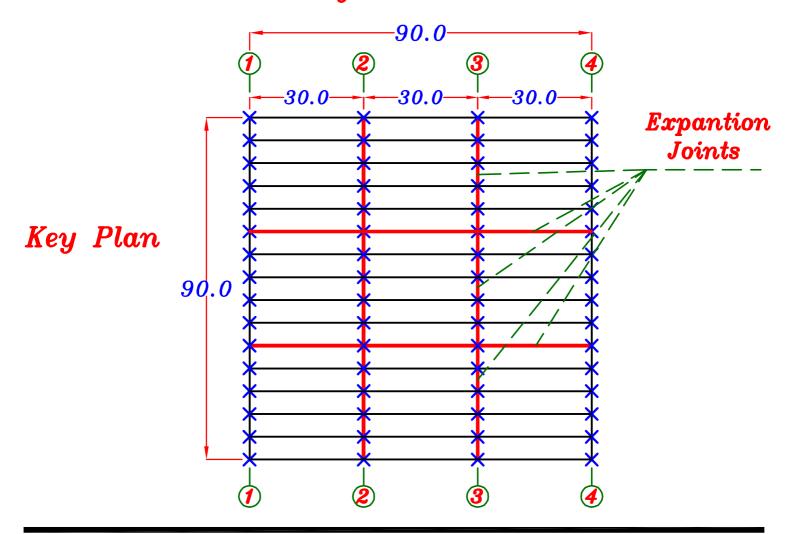
Example 19.

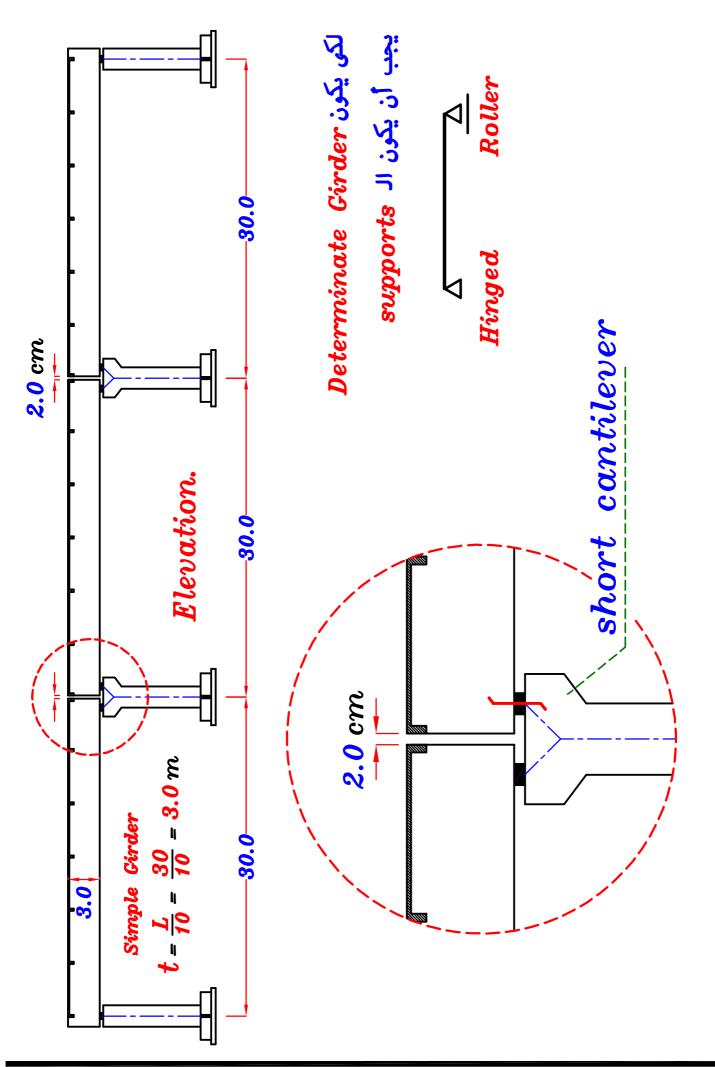
Choose a Two convient systems
It is allowed to put columns
only at axes 1, 2, 3 & 4
Draw Plan and elevation.

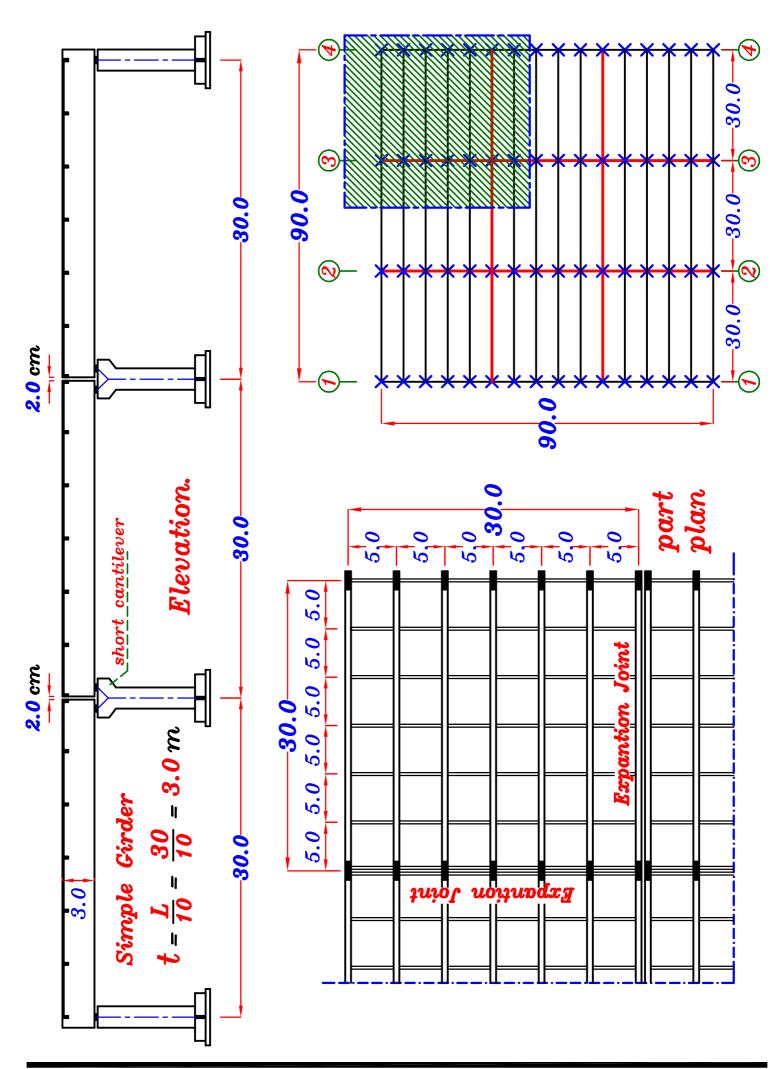
Weak Soil.

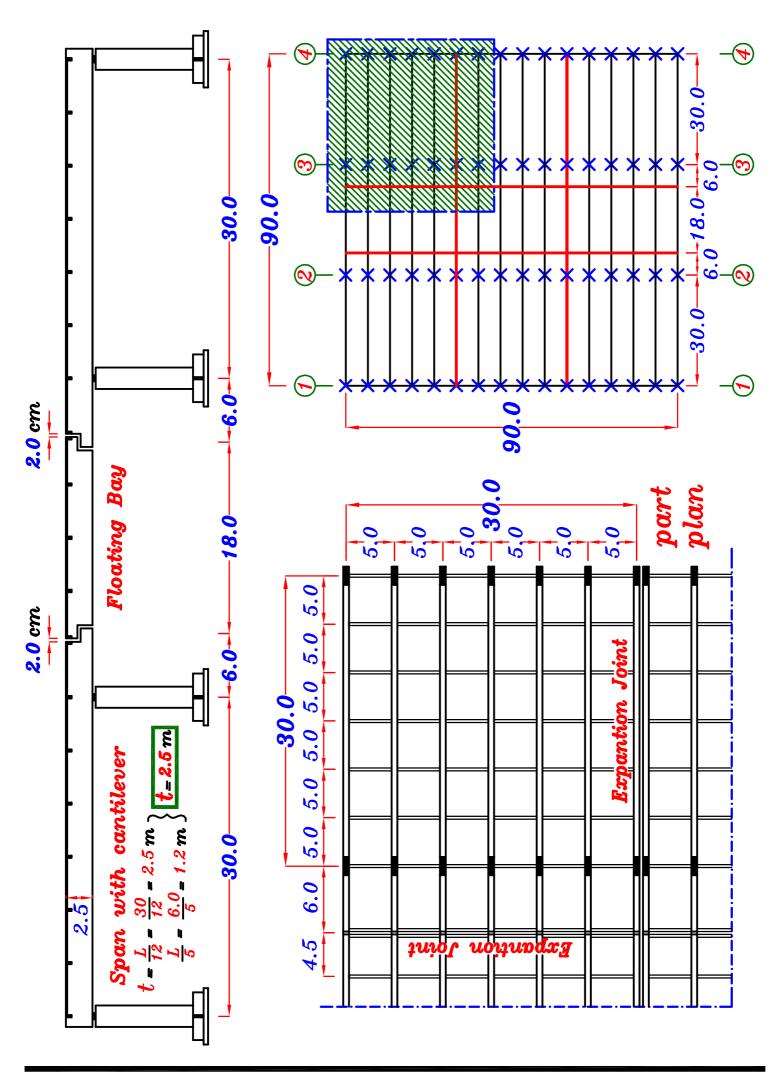


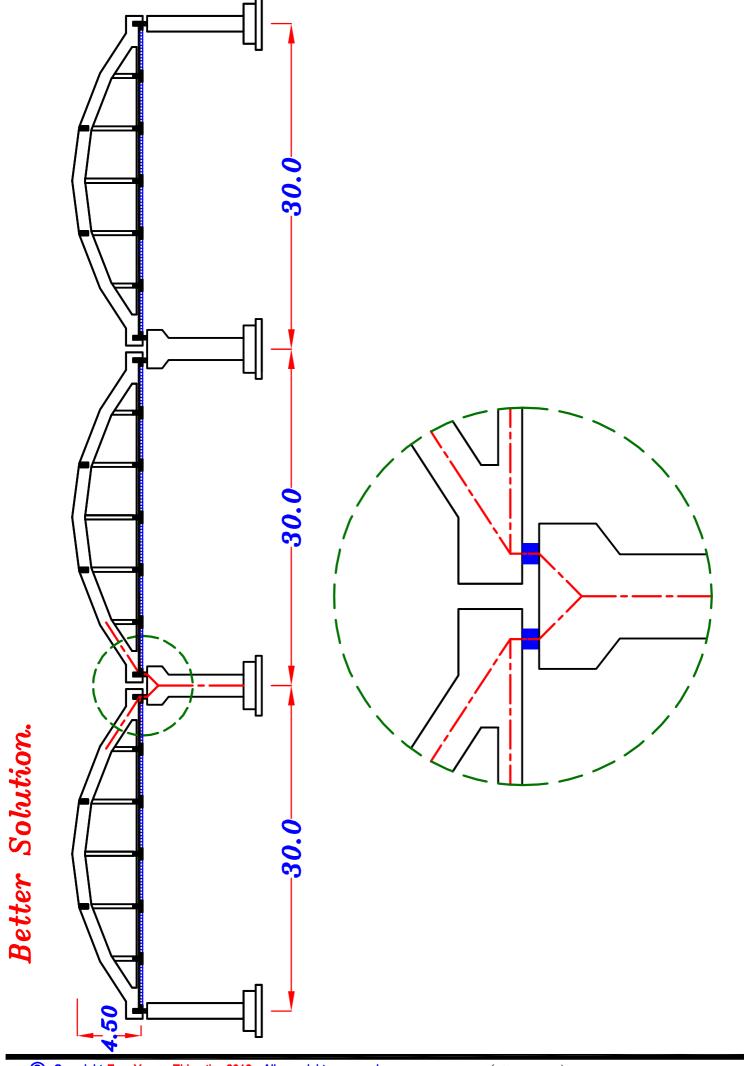
يتم عمل فواصل تمدد في الاتجاهين كل ٣٠ م لان التربه ضعيفه فيجب أختيار Determinate system فنختار simple girder و لكي لا يتحول الي Real Hinge and Roller نأخذ الـ Supports عباره عن Real Hinge

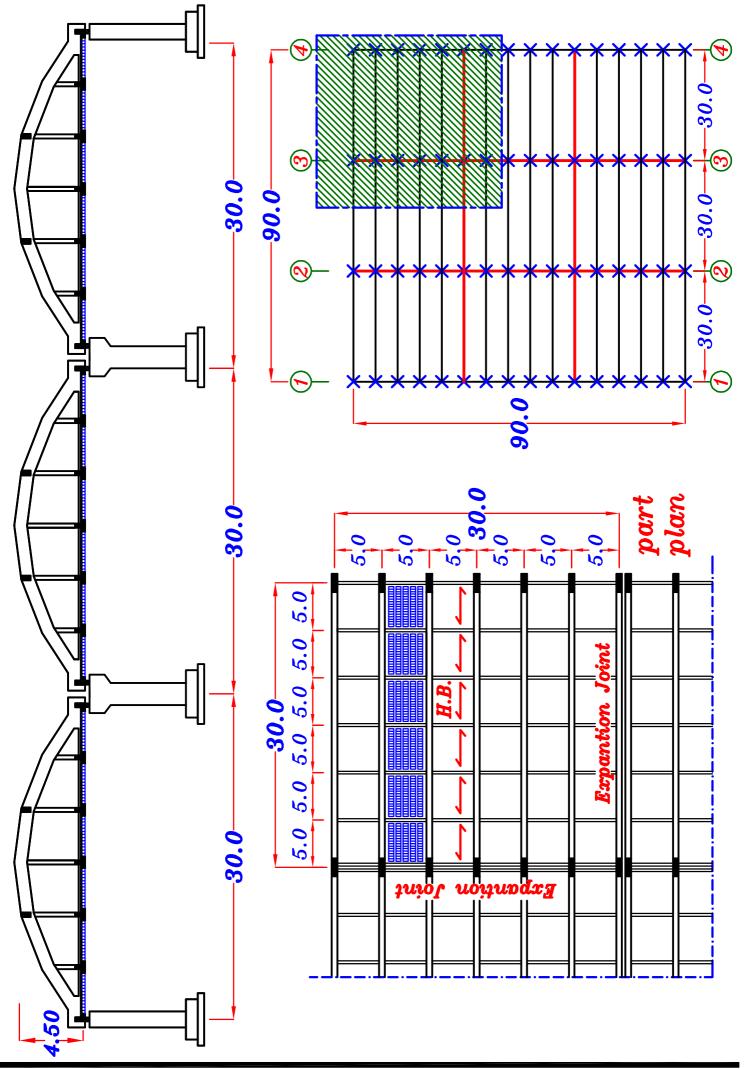




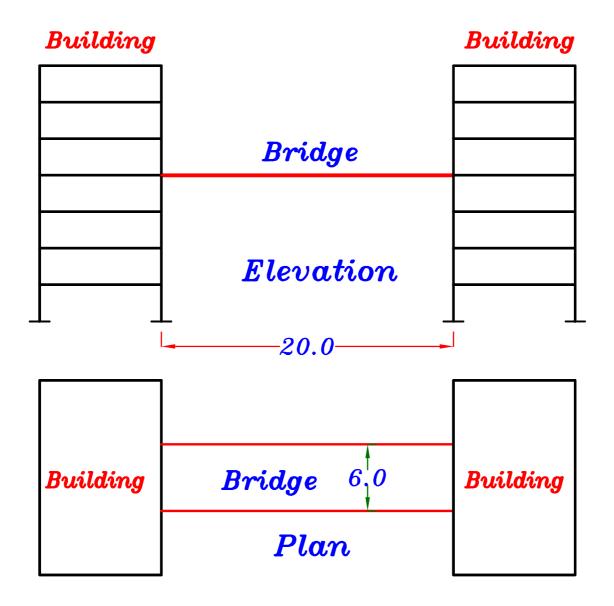








Example 20.

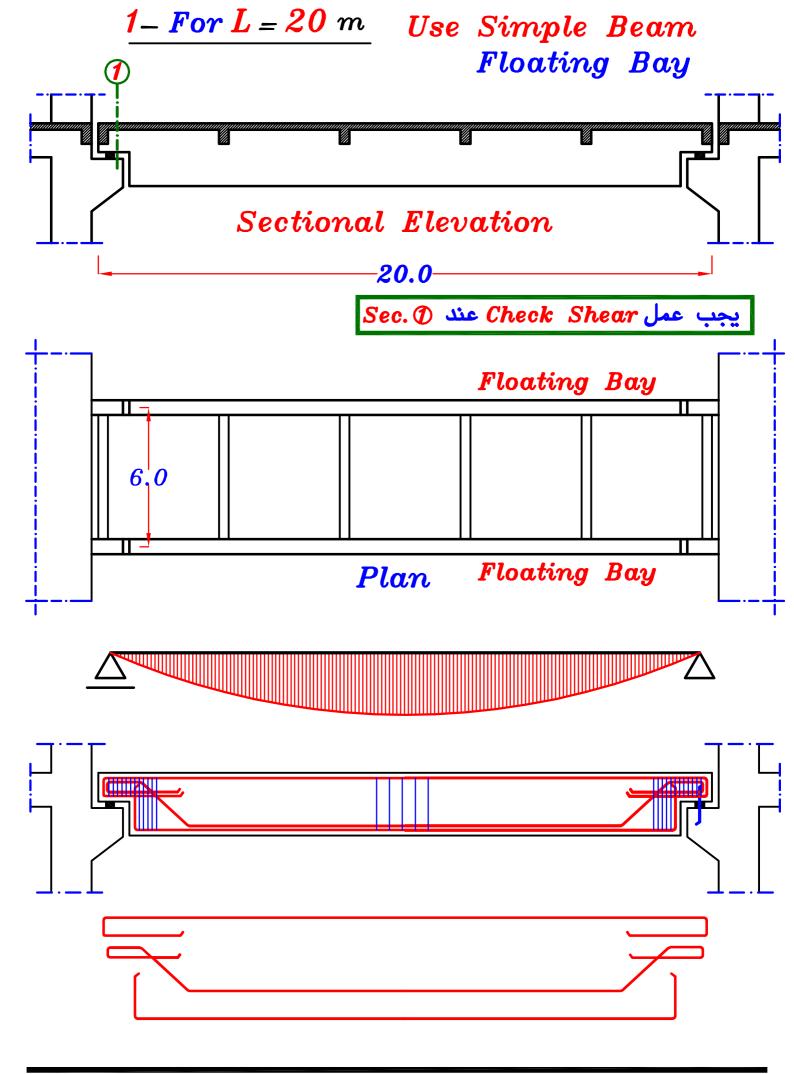


Choose a convenient Statical System For the Bridge and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

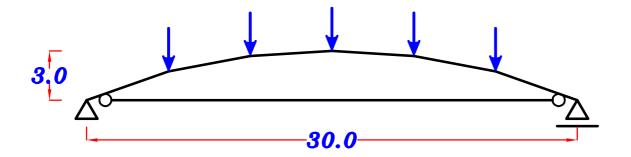
$$1-For L=20 m$$

$$2 - For L = 30 m$$

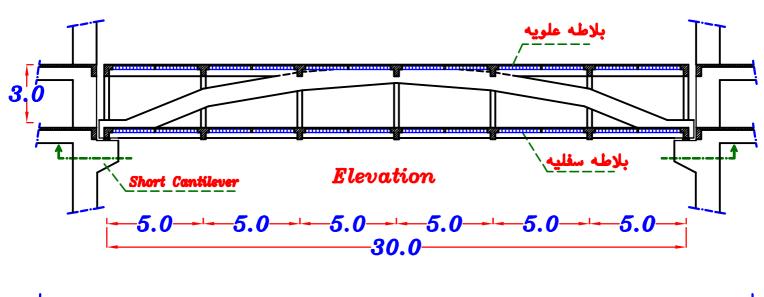
عند وجود كبرى بين مبنيين يجب ان يكون Determinate حتى لا ينكسر اذا حدث Differential Settlement و تؤخذ

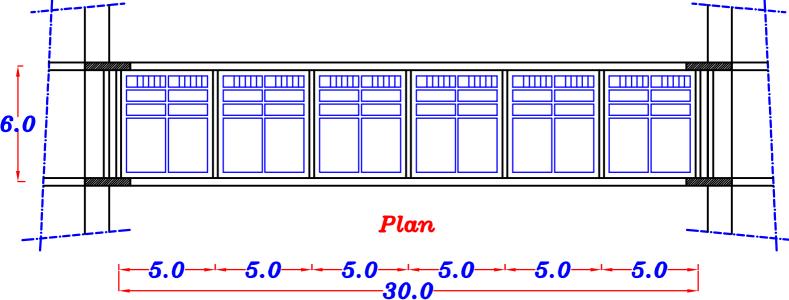


$\frac{2-For L=30 m}{Floating Bay}$

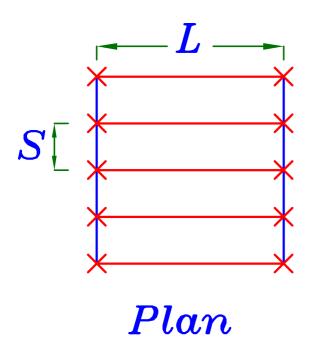


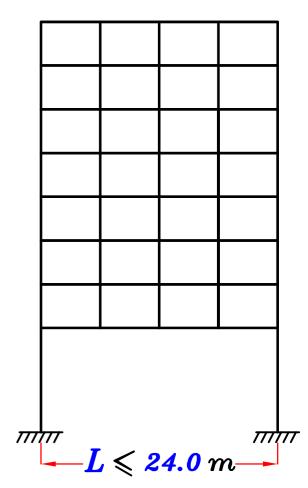
يوجد فى كُبرى المشاه بلاطه سفليه للسير عليما و بلاطه علويه كتفطيه للكُبرى و ممكن عمل بلاطه سفليه فقط،





Example 21.





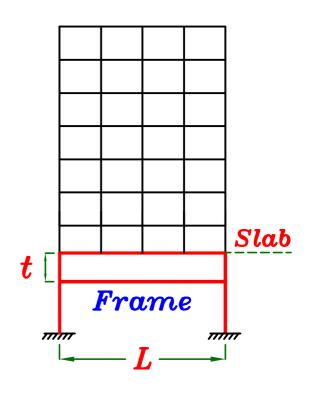
Choose a convenient System to carry the building without Inner Columns.

IF $L \leqslant 24.0 \, m$ Frame عباره عن system من الممكن أخذ ال

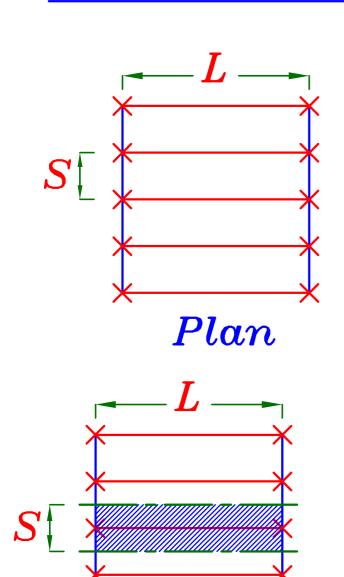
$$b = 600 \rightarrow 800 \ mm$$

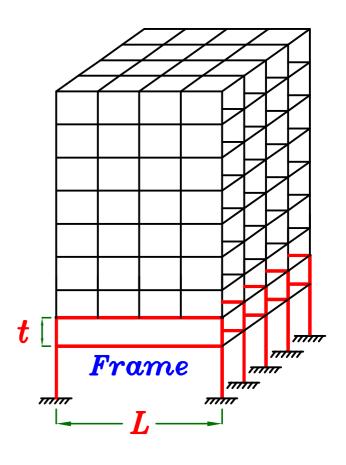
$$t_{(Frame)} \simeq \frac{L}{7 \to 8}$$

يفضل ان يكون الـ Frame Fixed Frame حتى نقلل العزم عليه



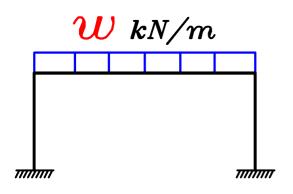
To Get the Loads on the Frame.





هى عدد الادوار $oldsymbol{n}$

 $W_{av.}=12.0*1.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$

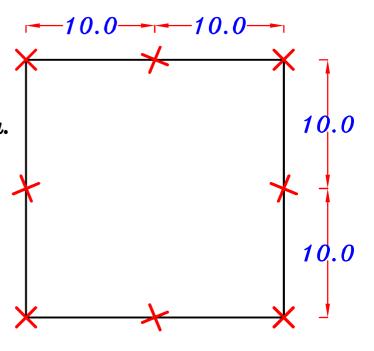


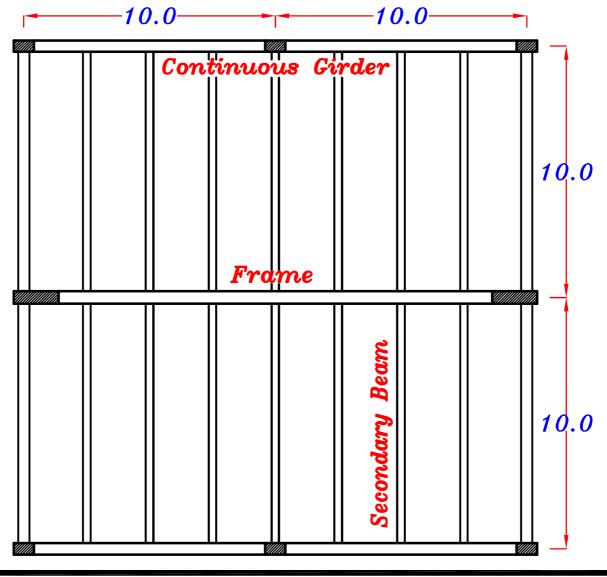
$$w = \frac{Total\ weight\ on\ Frame}{L}$$

$$w = \frac{w_{av.*}S*L*n}{L} kN/m$$

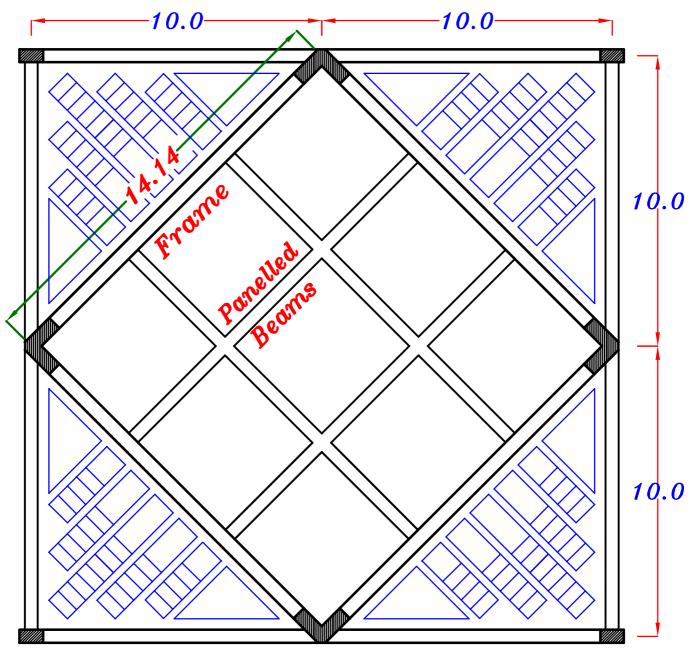
Example 22.

Choose a convenient System to carry the roof of this area.



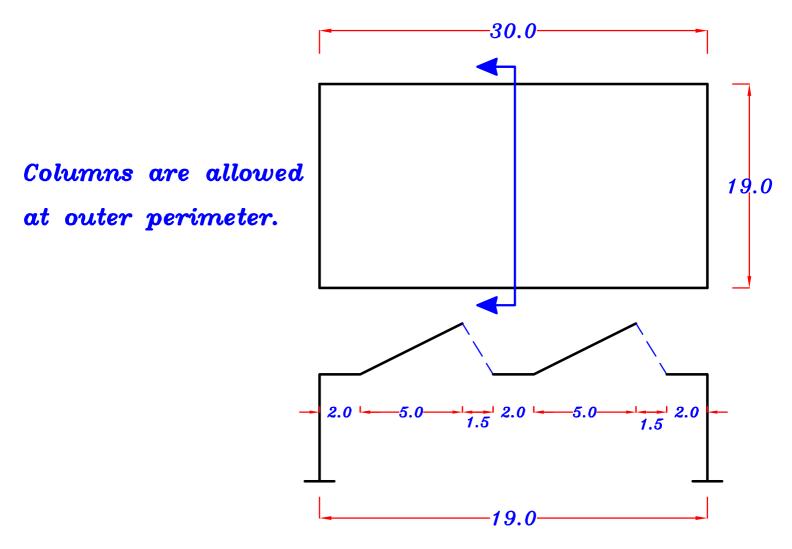


Another Solution.



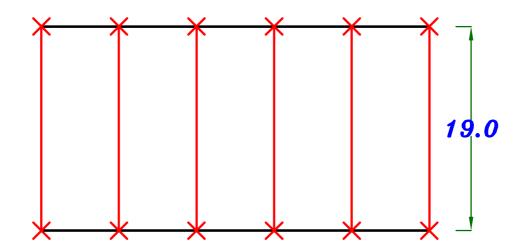
Continuous Girder

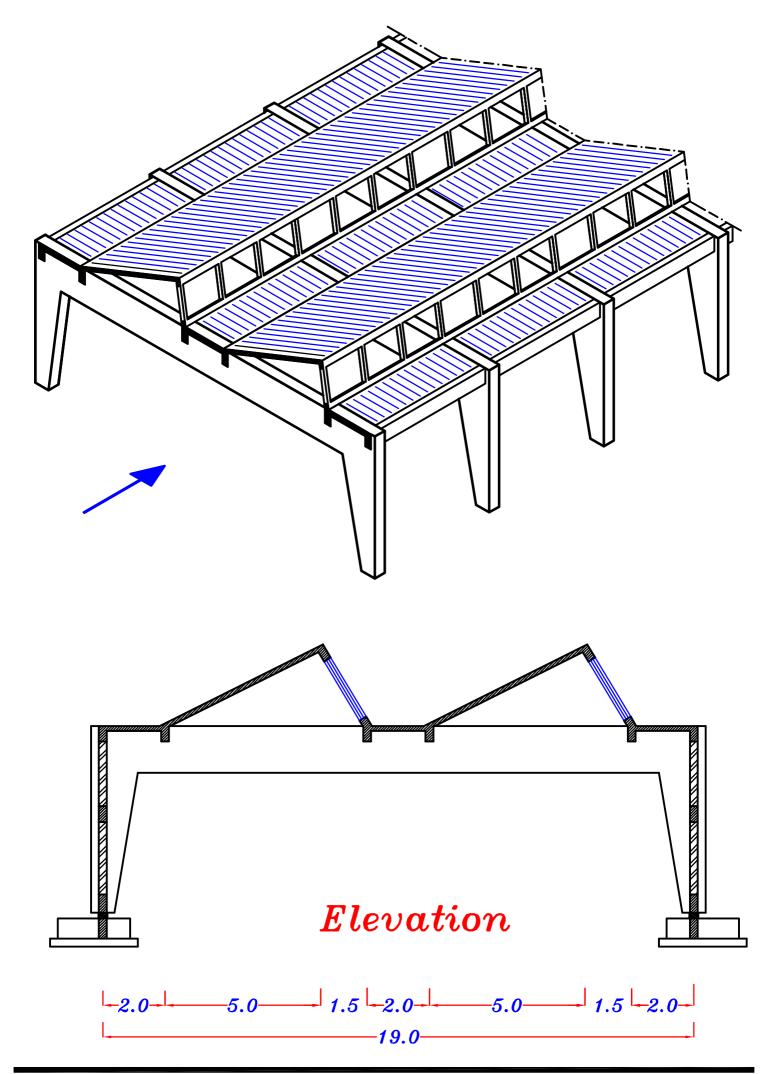
Example 23.

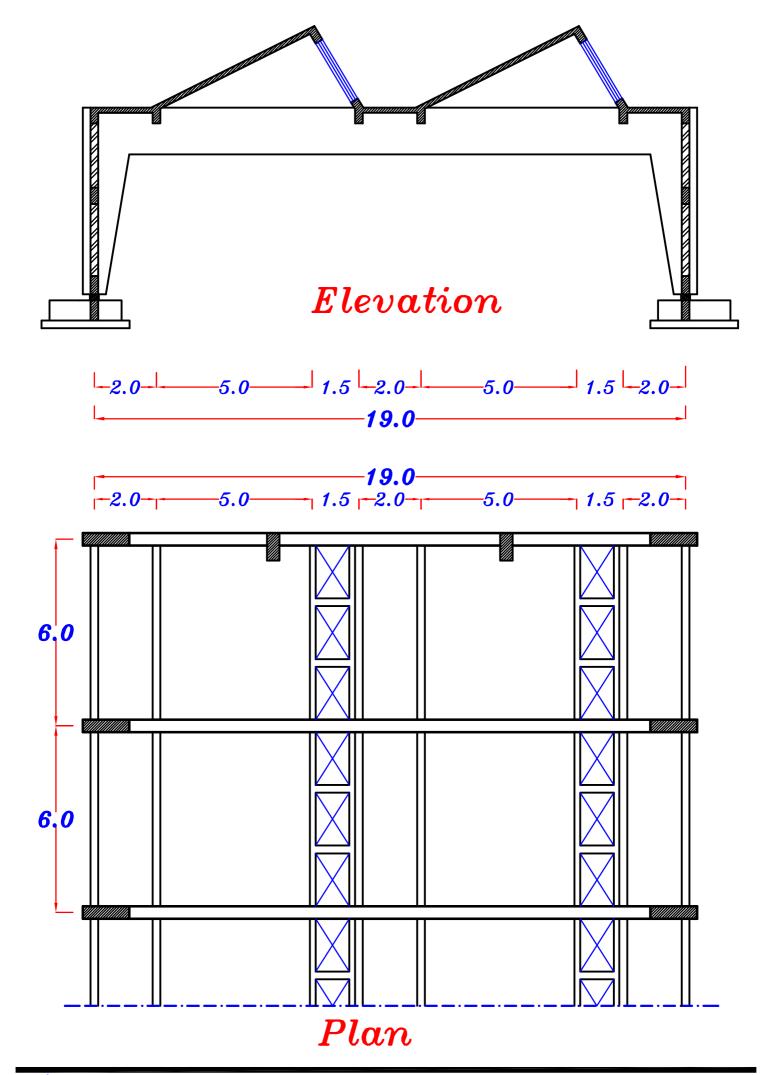


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

Use 2-Hinged Frame with span 19.0 m



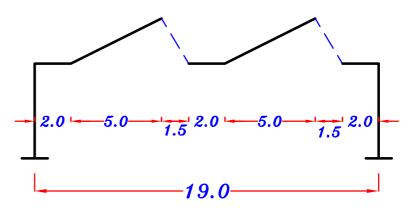




Example 24.

allowed neter.

Columns are allowed at outer perimeter.

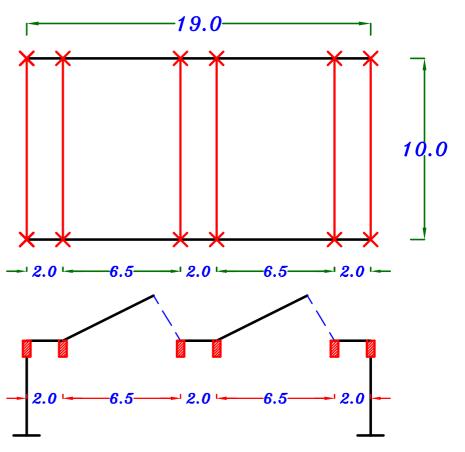


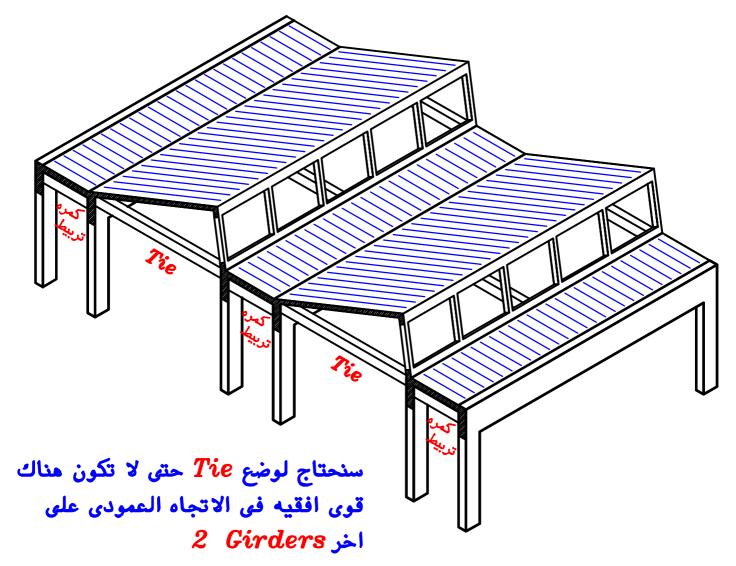
-1*9.0*-

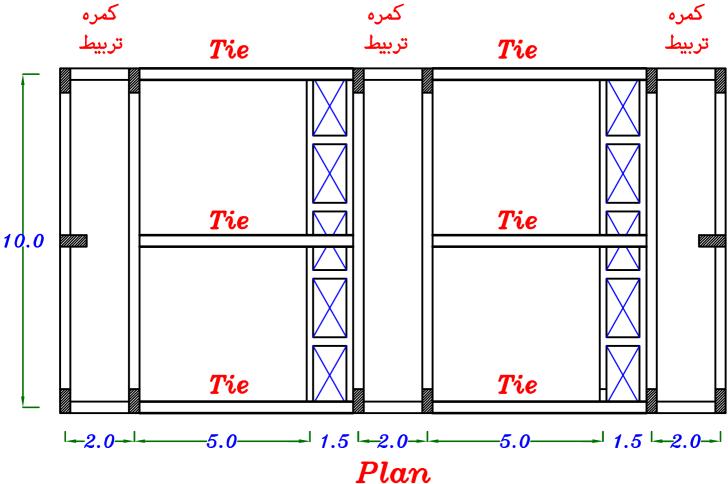
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

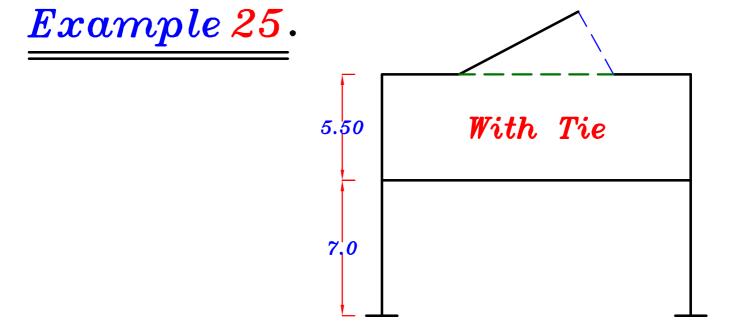
Use Simple Girder with span 10.0 m

سنحتاج لتكرار الـ Girder على مسافات غير متساويه حتى نتمكن من حمل البلاطه ·



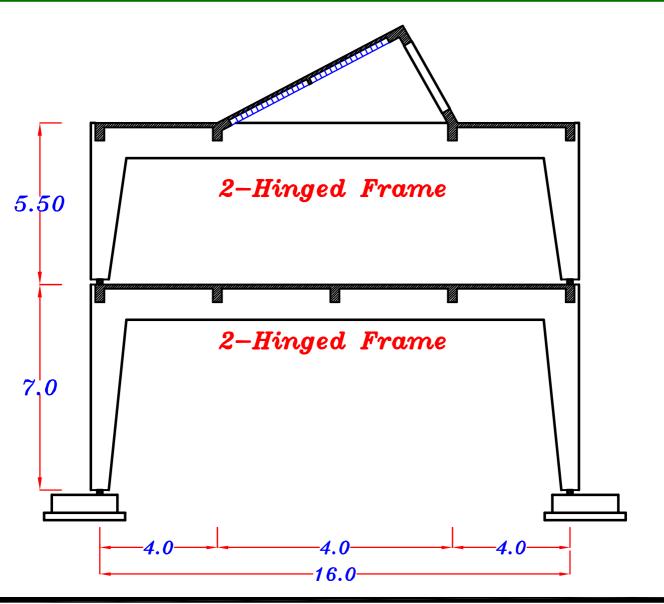


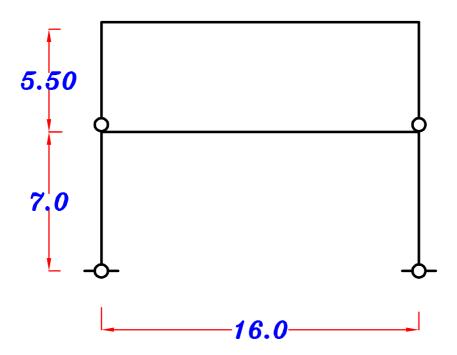




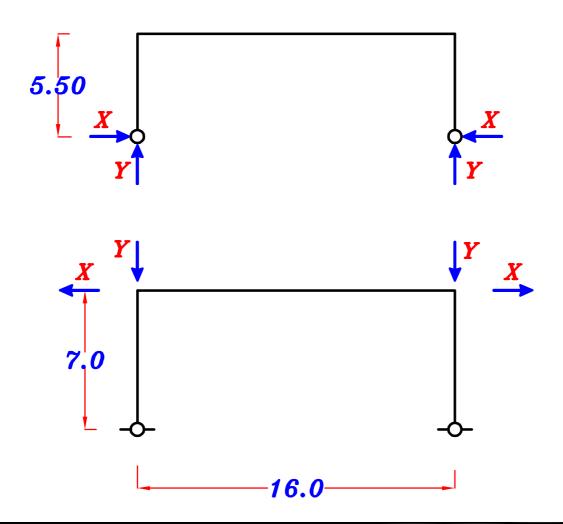
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

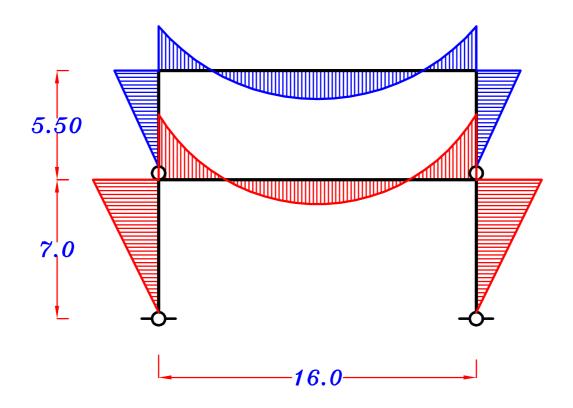
-4.0-

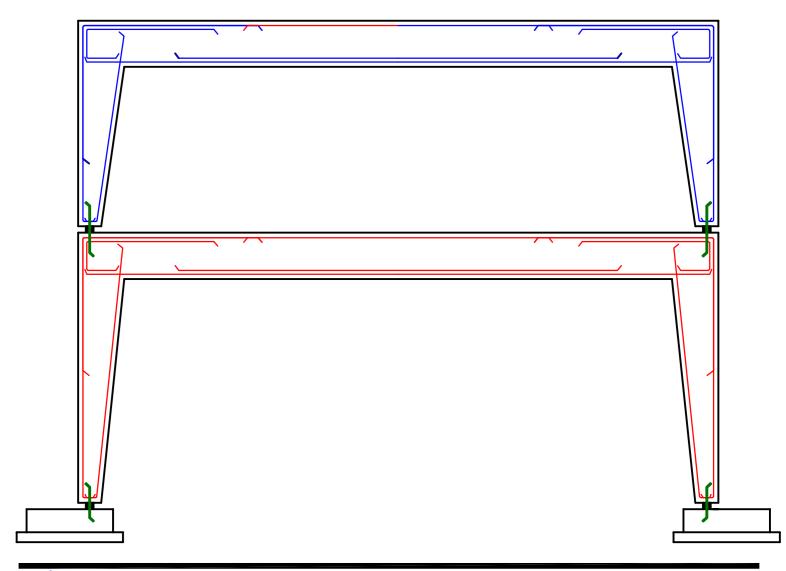




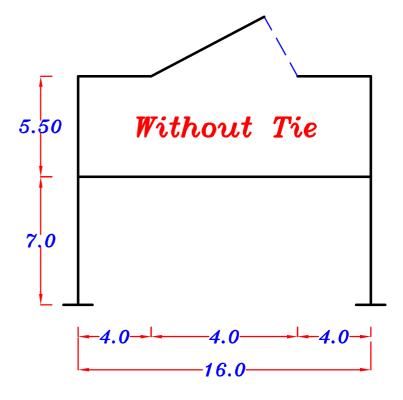
نحل الـ Frame المحمول اولا ثم نعكس الـ Reactions له على الـ Frame الاخر



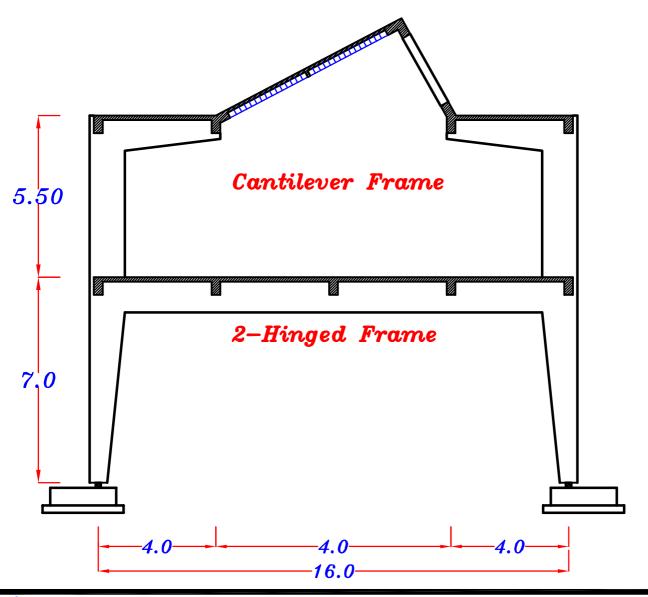


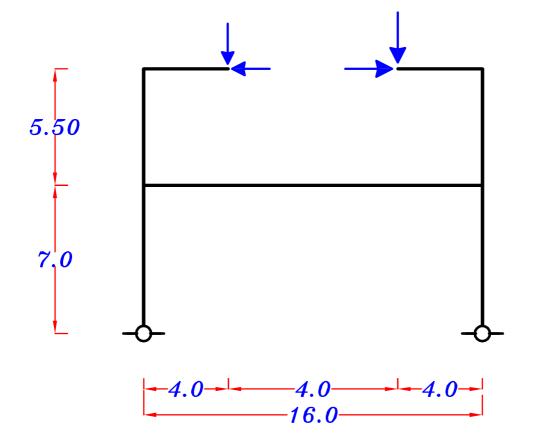


Example 26.

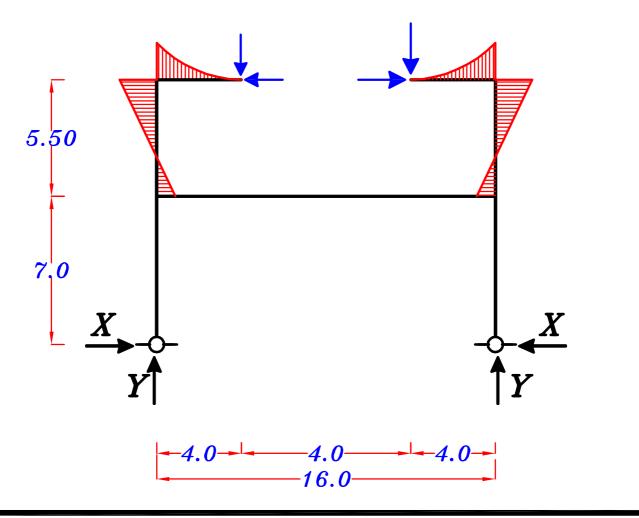


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

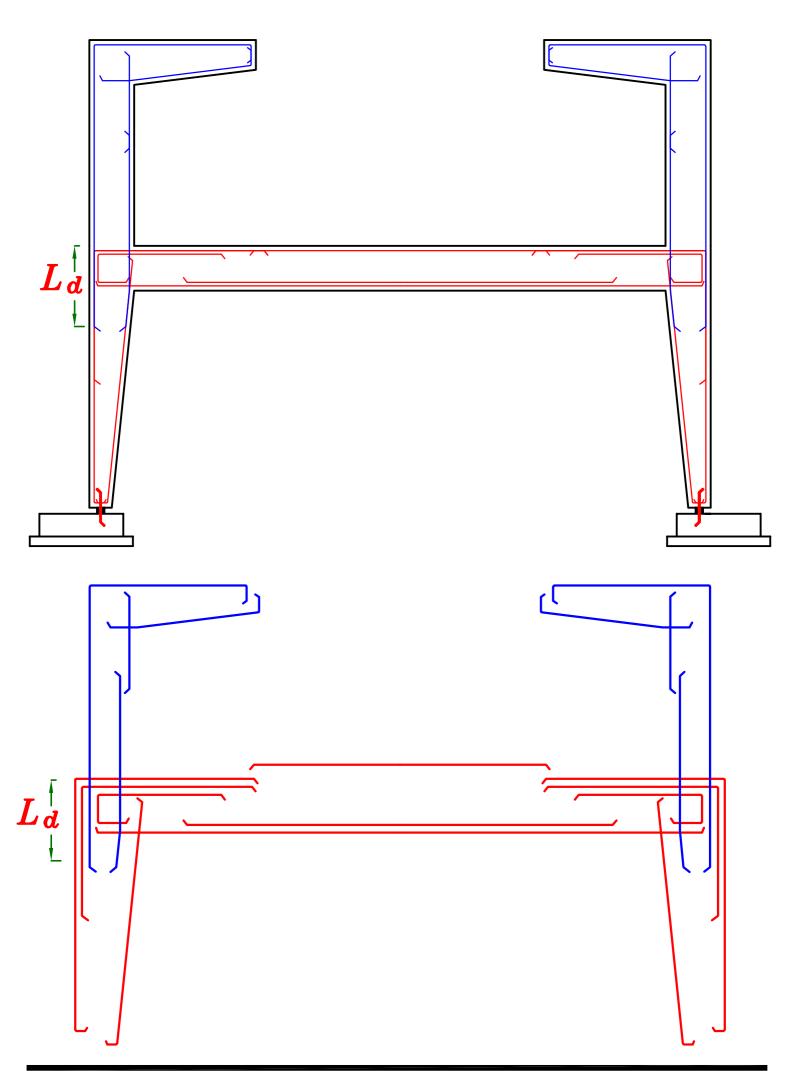


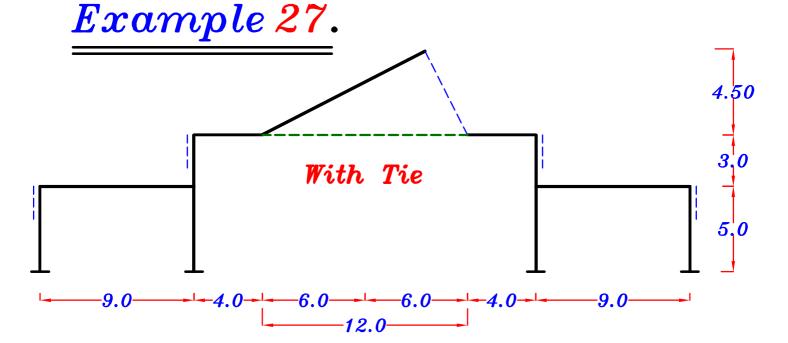


ممکن حساب ال moment علی ال ممکن حساب ال $\Sigma Loads$ مباشرہ و قیمه Y تساوی 2



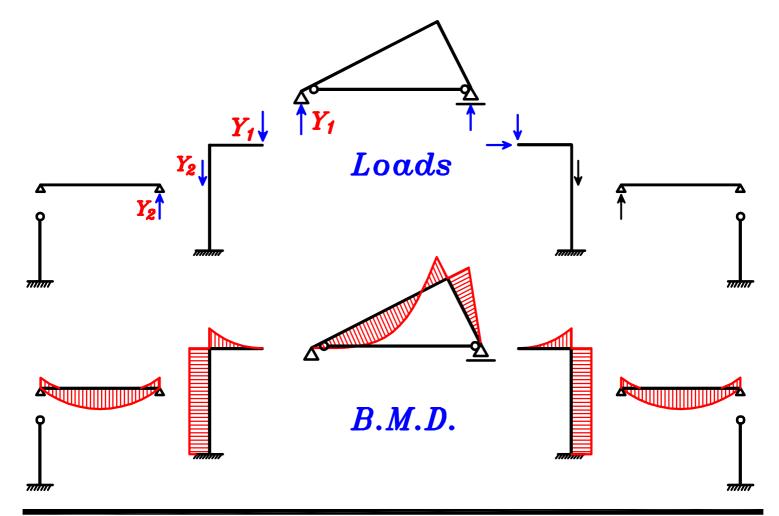
Approximate لحساب قيمه X ممكن استخدام الطريقه ال Zero عند $rac{L}{5}$ تساوی moment بحیث نأخذ قیمه ال 7,0 16.0-4.0 **-4.0**-

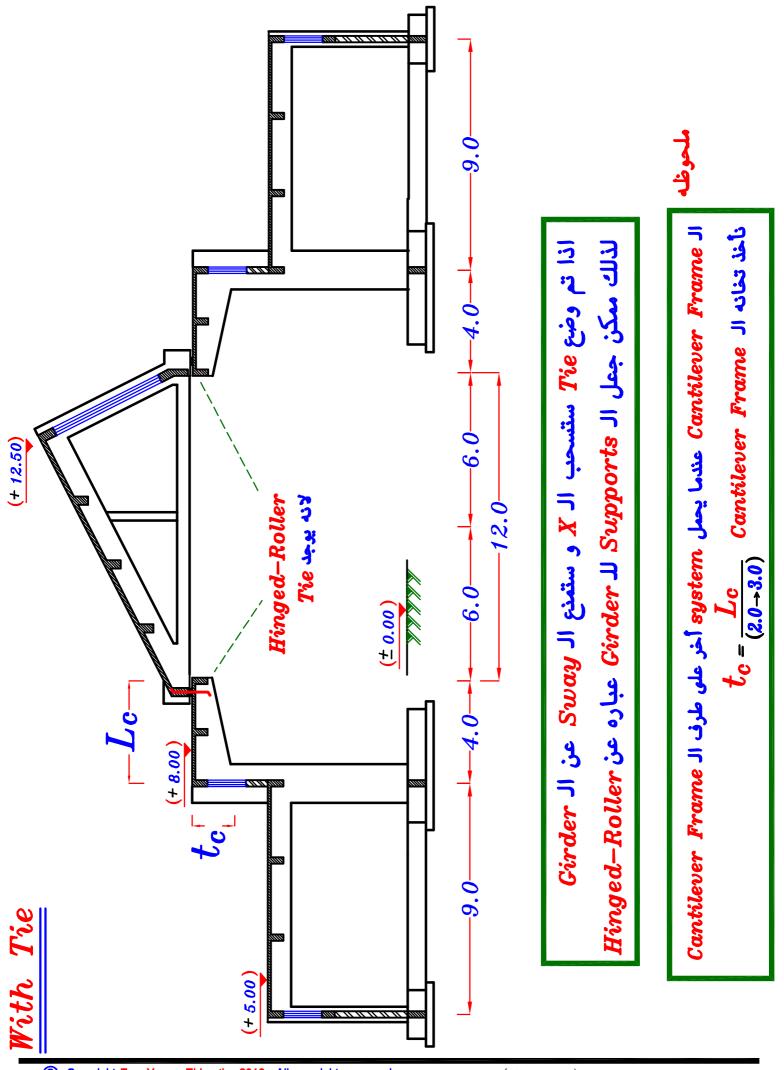


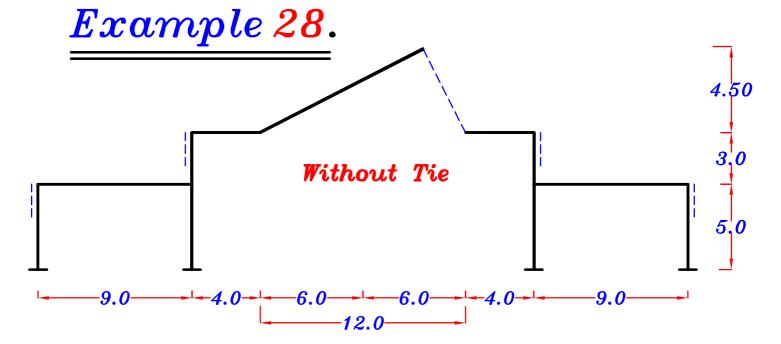


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

سنضطر لاستخدام Saw Tooth Girder Type لان طول السنه اكبر من 8.0 m الن يتحول System على System أخر دون ان يتحول الى دوم ال يتحول العود Supports له عباره عن Real Supports الى

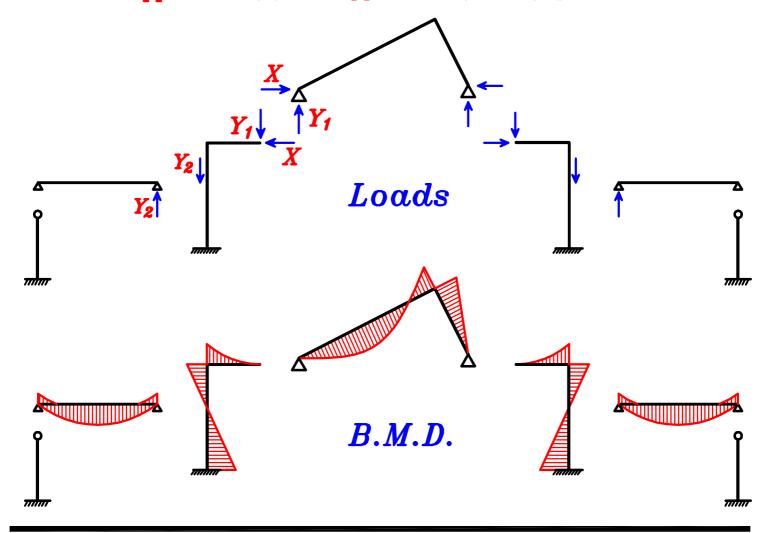


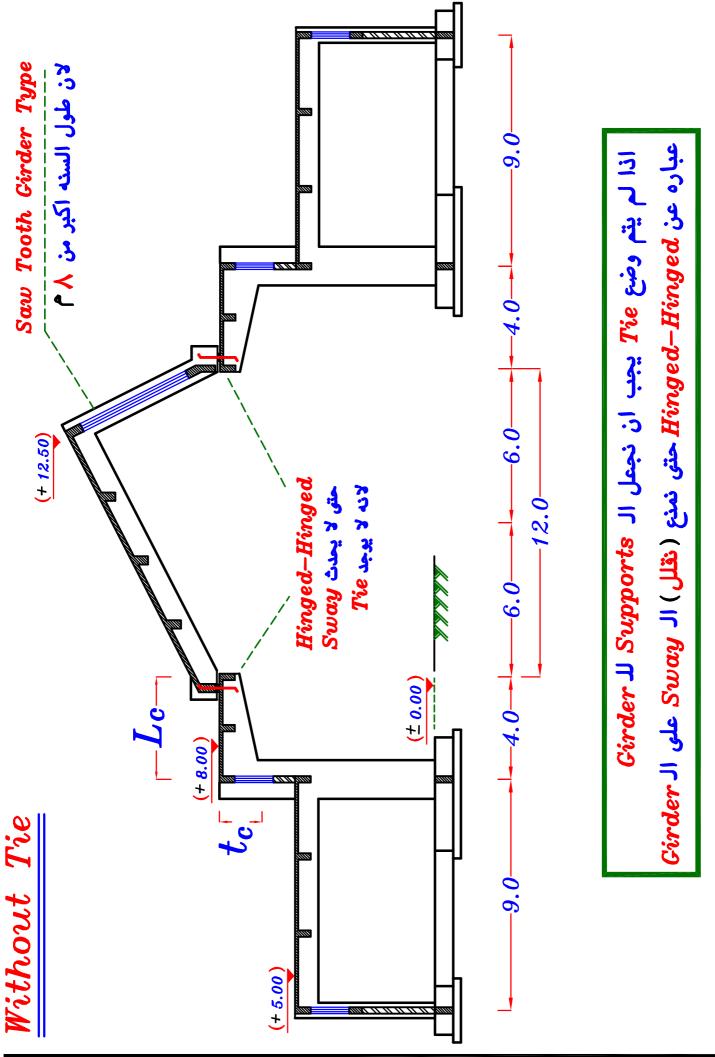


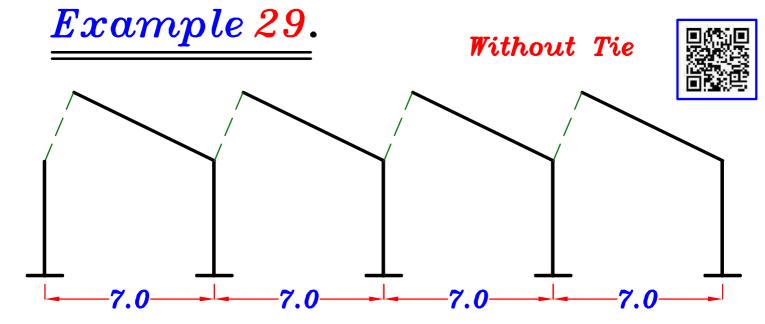


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

سنضطر لاستخدام Saw Tooth Girder Type لان طول السنه اكبر من 8.0 m الن يتحول System على System أخر دون ان يتحول الى نحمل الـ Supports اله عباره عن Real Supports الى Colsed Frame يجب ان تكون الـ Supports له عباره عن

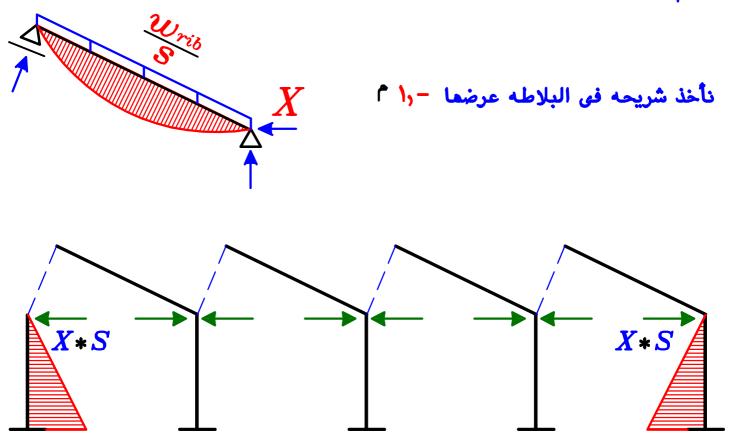






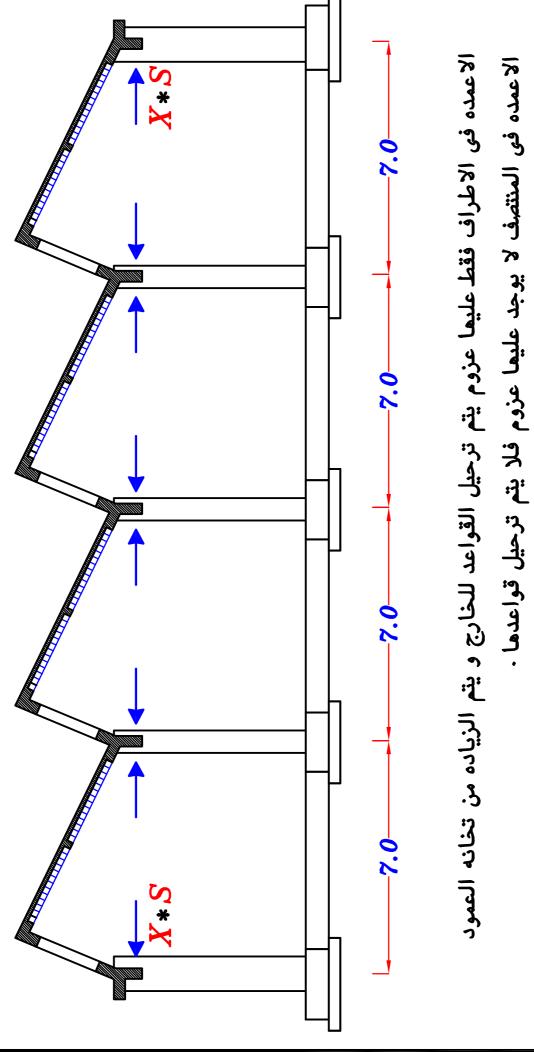
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

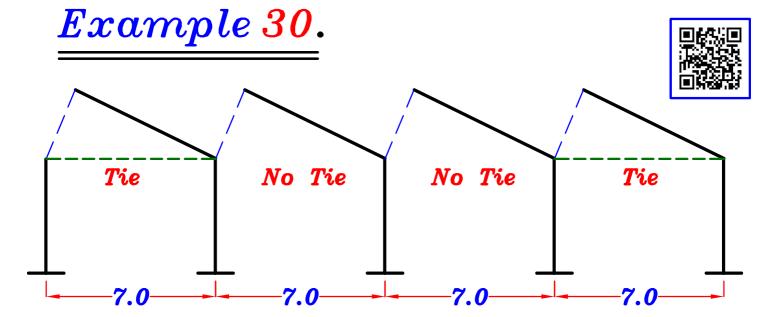
$Saw\ Tooth$ اذا لم توجد الte و الشباك ماثل في ال



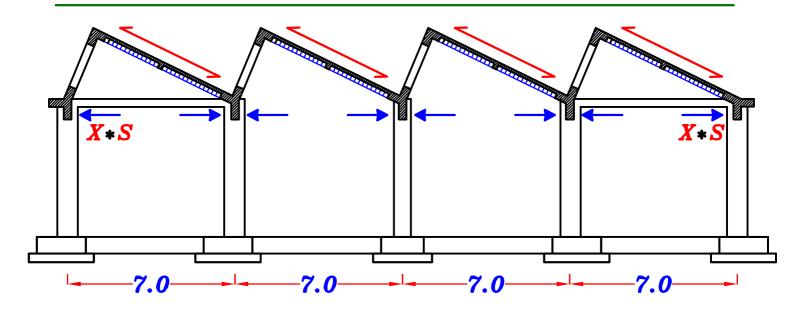
الاعمده فى الاطراف فقط عليها عزوم يتم ترحيل القواعد للخارج و يتم الزياده من تخانه العمود

الاعمده في المنتصف لا يوجد عليها عزوم فلا يتم ترحيل قواعدها





Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

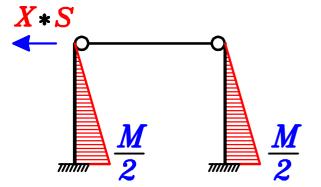


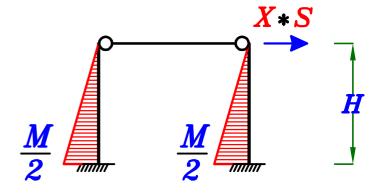
اذا تم ازاله الـ Tie في الباكيتين اللتان في المنتصف فقط٠

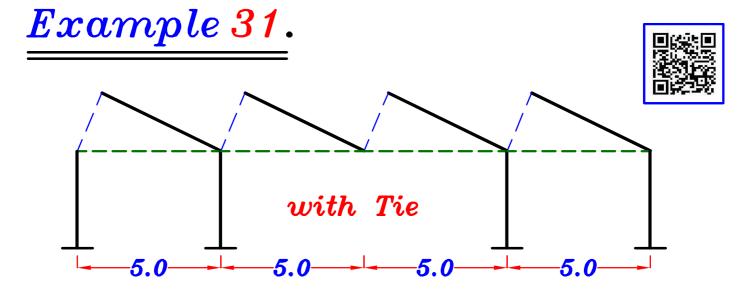
 $m{X}$ ستكون كل $m{Tie}$ فى الاطراف غير متزنه داخليا فى اتجاه

لذلك سيتكون عزم تتوزع على الاعمده بالتساوى ٠

$$M = (X * S) * H$$

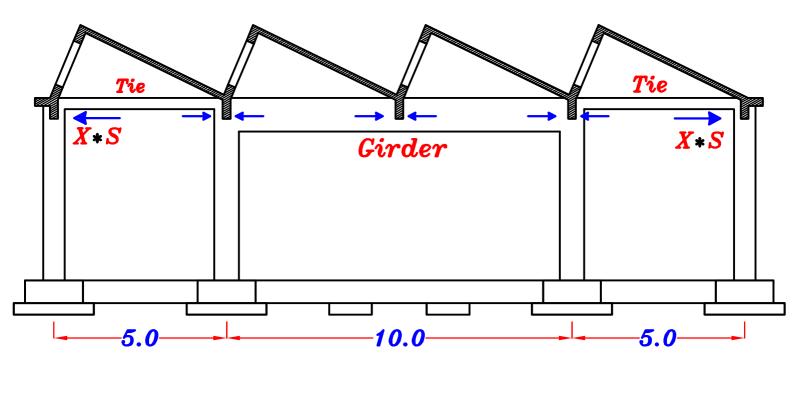






Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

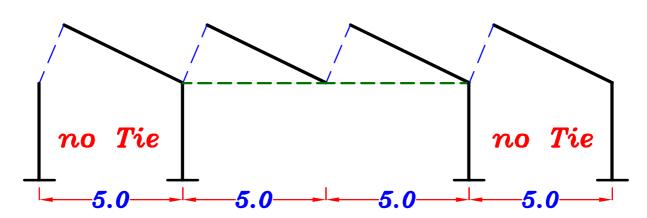
. يتم وضع Girder حتى نتمكن من حمل الY-Beam التى فى المنتصف Girder





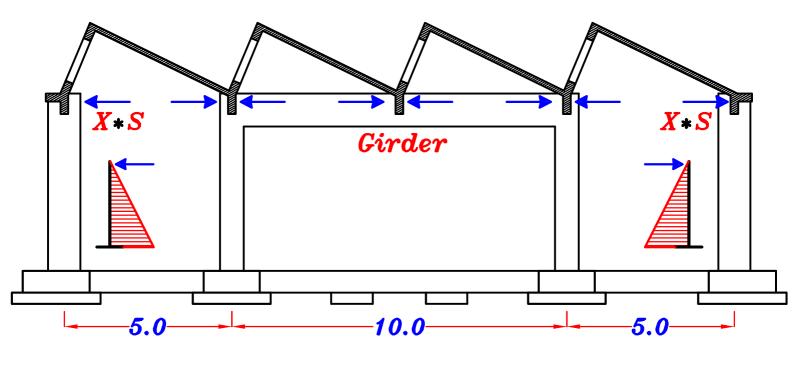
M,T تساوی (X * S) قیتم التصمیم علی Girder تساوی

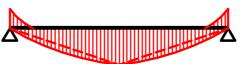
Example 32.



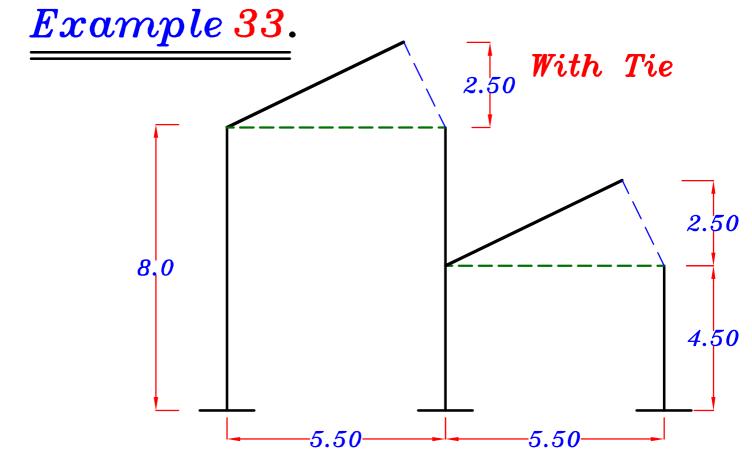
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

. يتم وضع Girder حتى نتمكن من حمل الY-Beam التى فى المنتصف

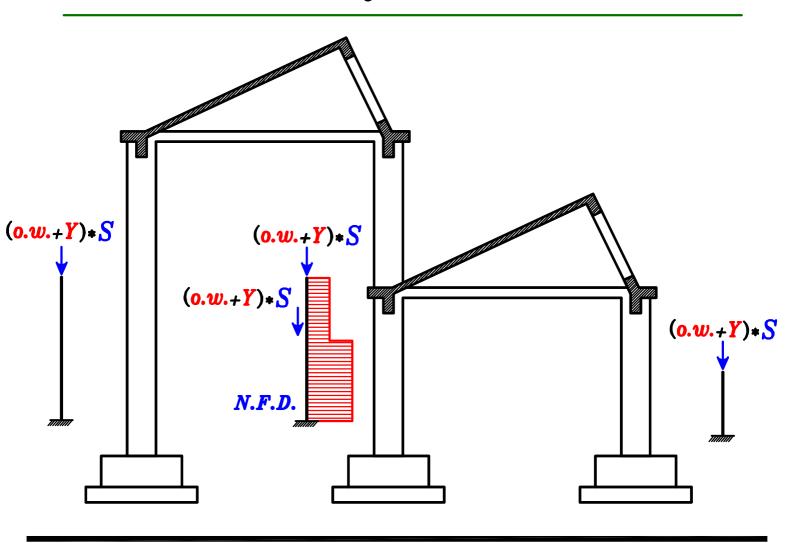


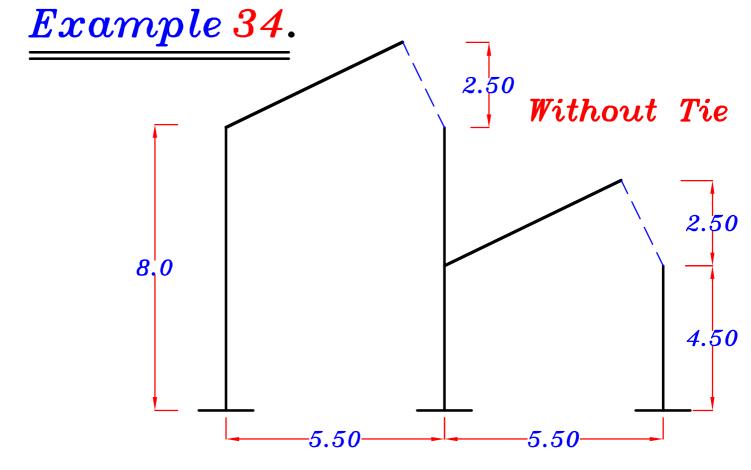


لا توجد قوى شد على ال Girder فيصمم على M فقط الاعمده في الاطراف فقط عليها عزوم يتم ترحيل القواعد للخارج و يتم الزياده من تخانه العمود

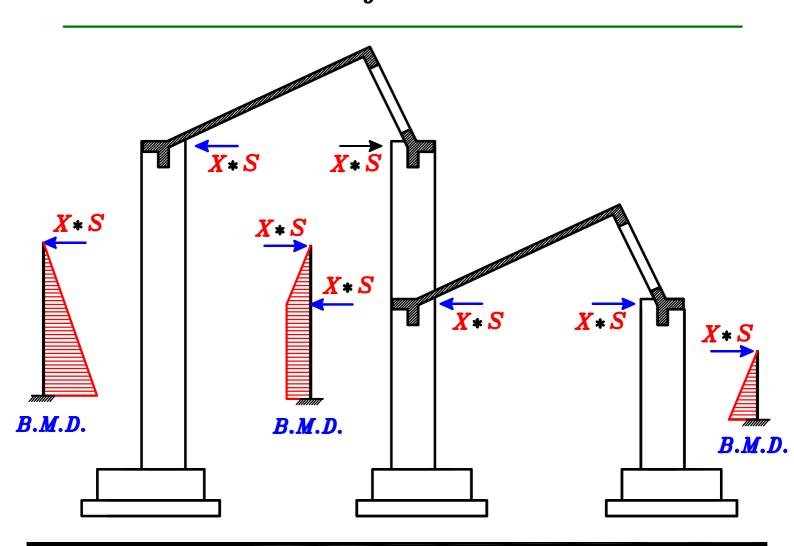


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

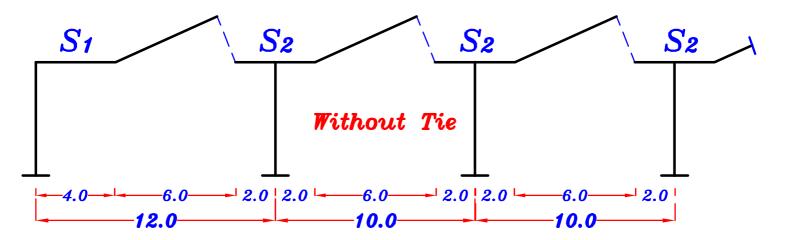




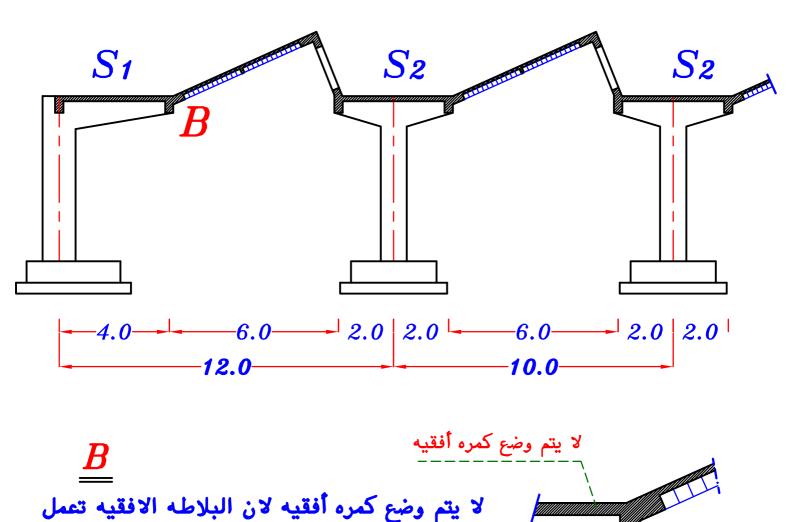
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



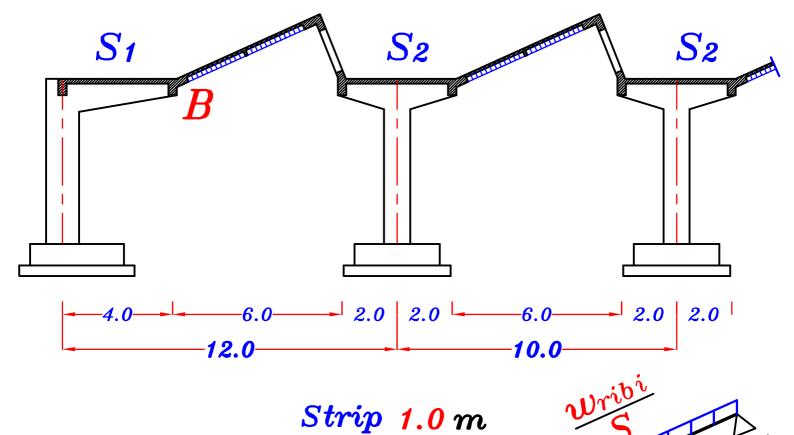
Example 35.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

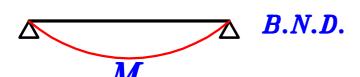


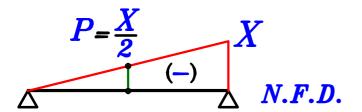
عمل الكمره الافقيه ٠



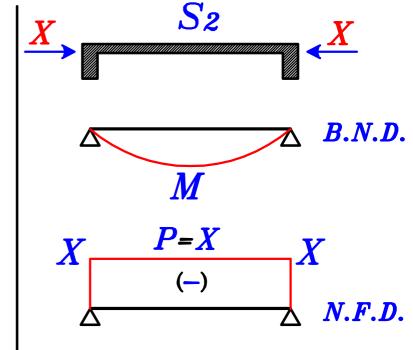
HL. Slabs.







Design the slab on M,P using I.D.

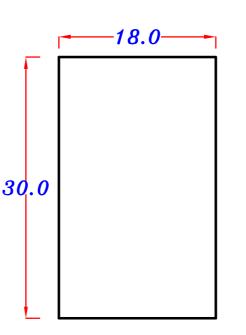


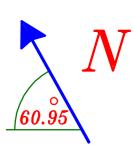
Design the slab on M,P

using I.D.

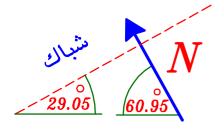
Example 36.

Columns are allowed at outer peremeter only. Spacing = 5.0 m

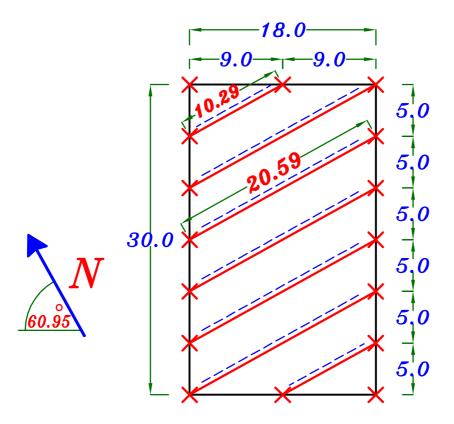


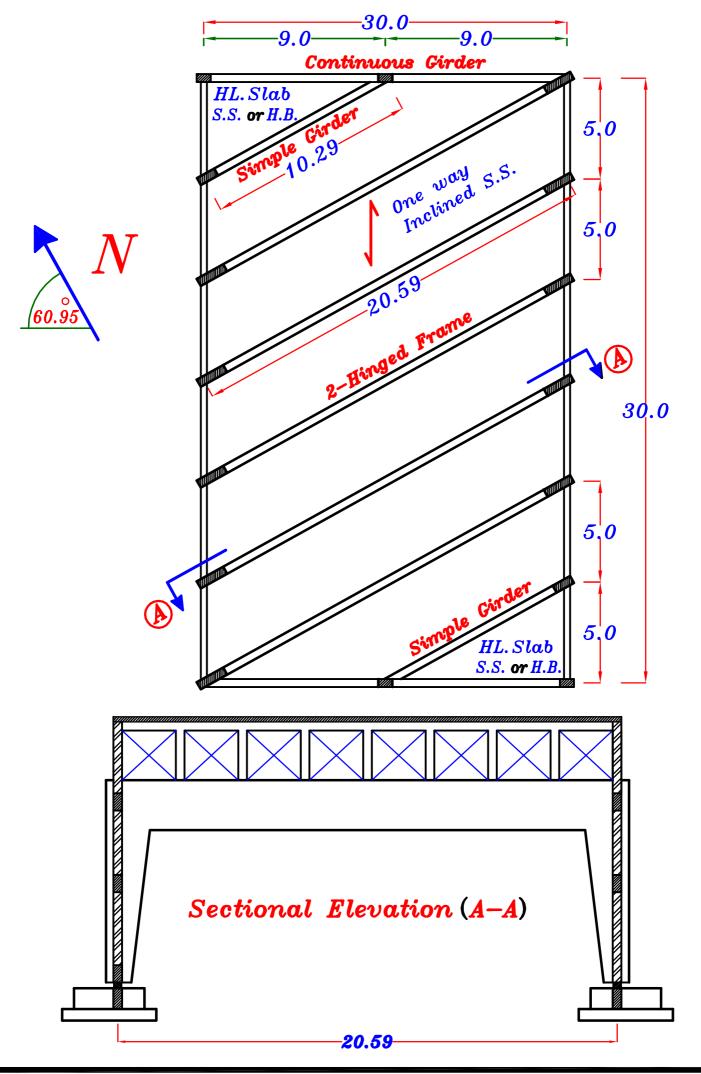


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

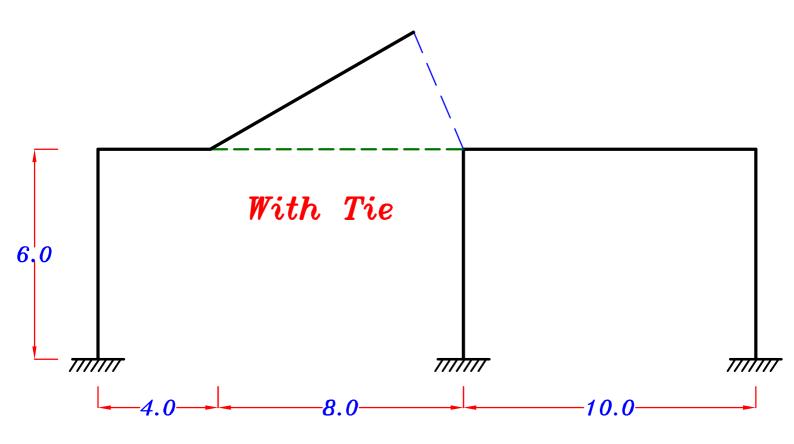


لان الشباك يجب ان يكون في اتجاه الشمال و لان اتجاه الشمال يميل بزاويه 60.95 مع اتجاه X اذا الشباك و الـ ystems تميل بزاويه 29.05 مع اتجاه ystems مع اتجاه

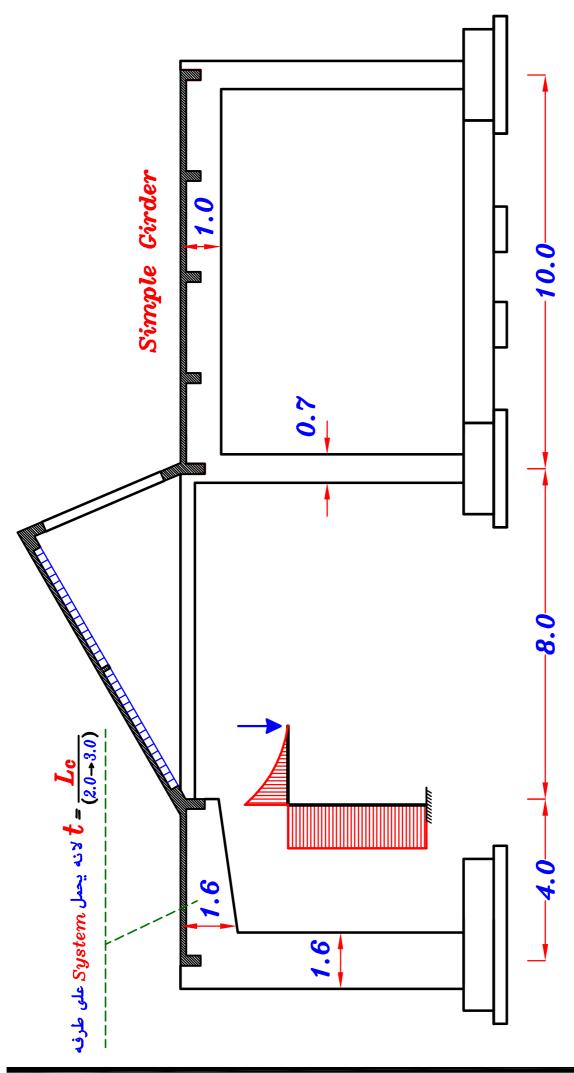




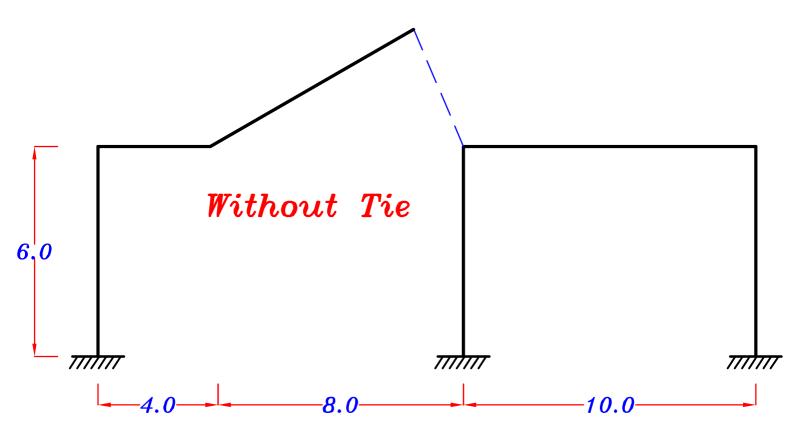
Example 37.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



Example 38.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

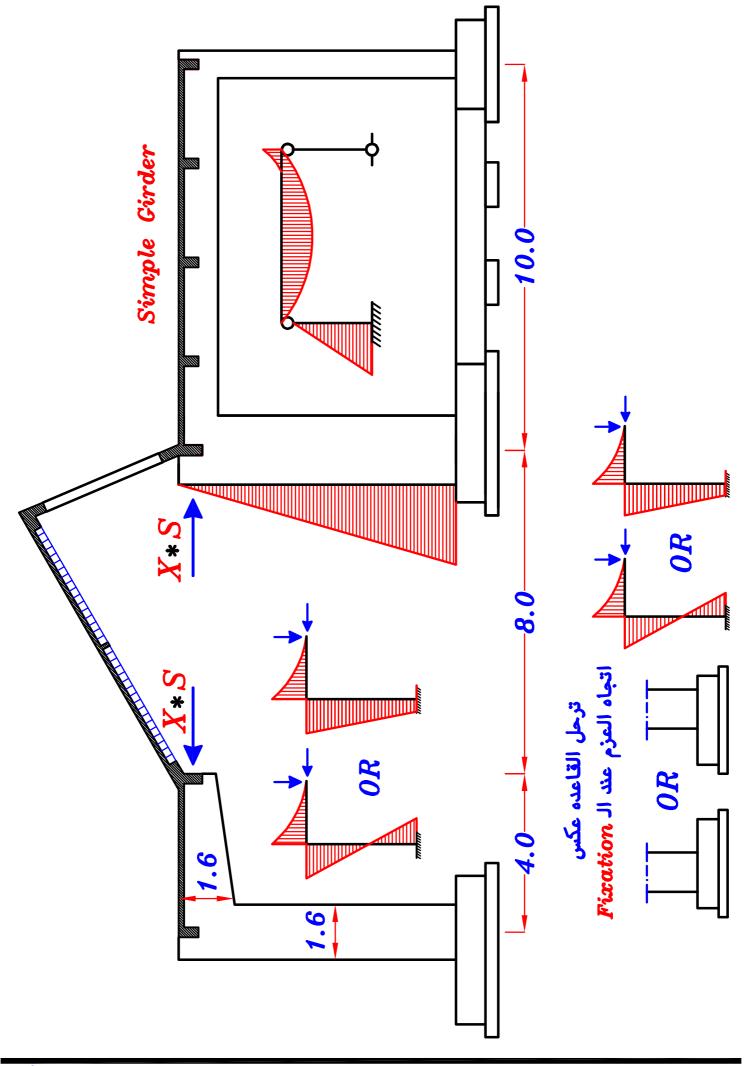
Girder ال(X * S) تنتقل الى ال

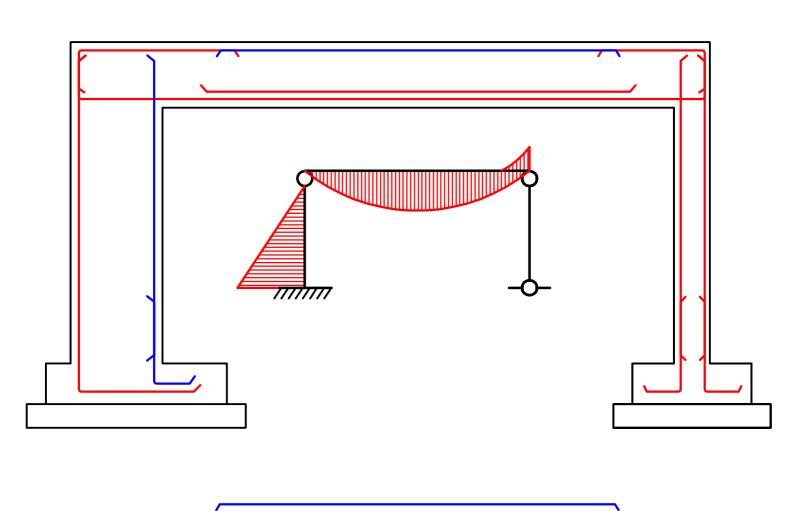
و لكى يتحمل الحمل الافقى من جمه واحده نعمل على ان ينتقل الحمل الافقى الى عمود واحد فقط و منه الى القاعده مباشره ·

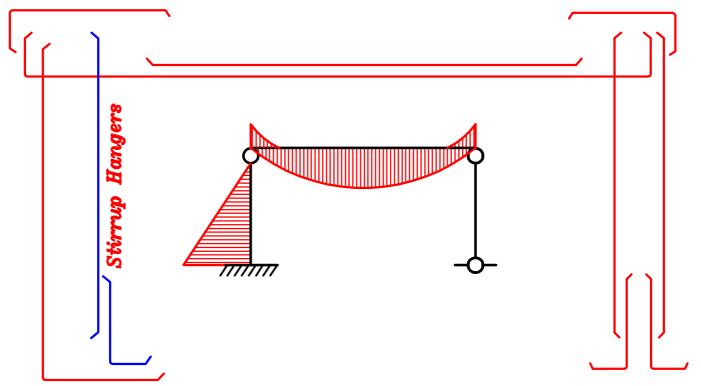
فلا يؤثر بأى أحمال أو عزوم اضافيه على العمود الاخر أو كمره الـ Girder •

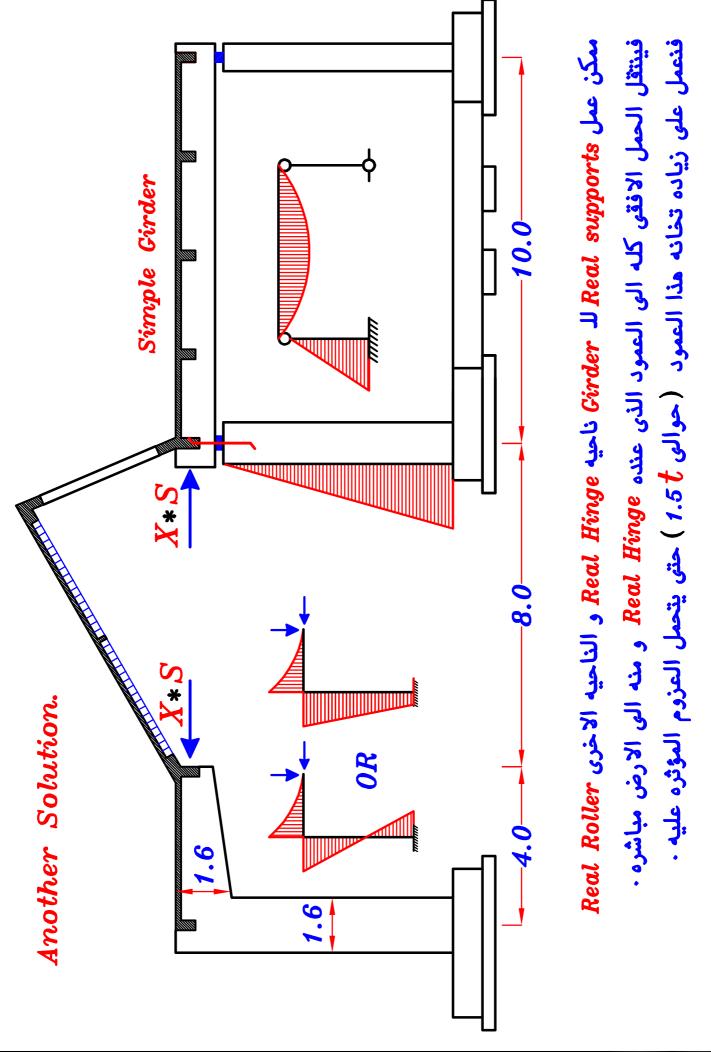
ممكن زياده تخانه عمود من العمودين بقيمه كبيره (حوالی $2.5\,t$) حتى يكون هناك فرق كبير في الstiffness بين العمودين

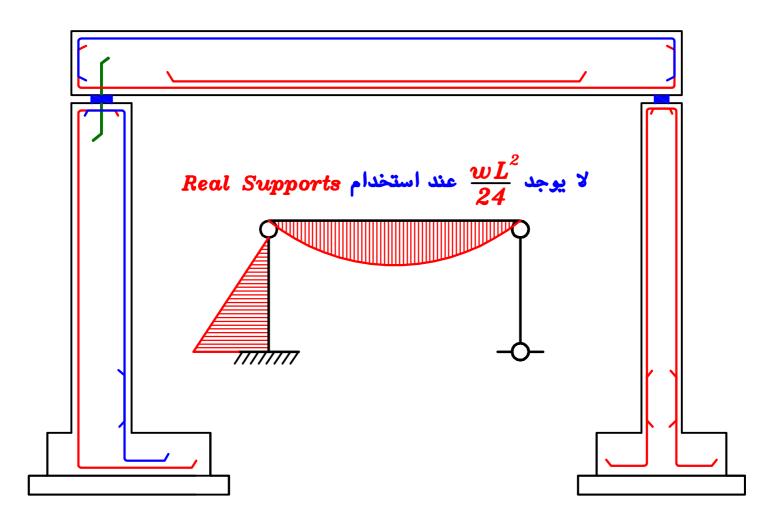
فينتقل الحمل الافقى كله الى العمود ذو التخانه الاكبر و منه الى الارض مباشره ٠



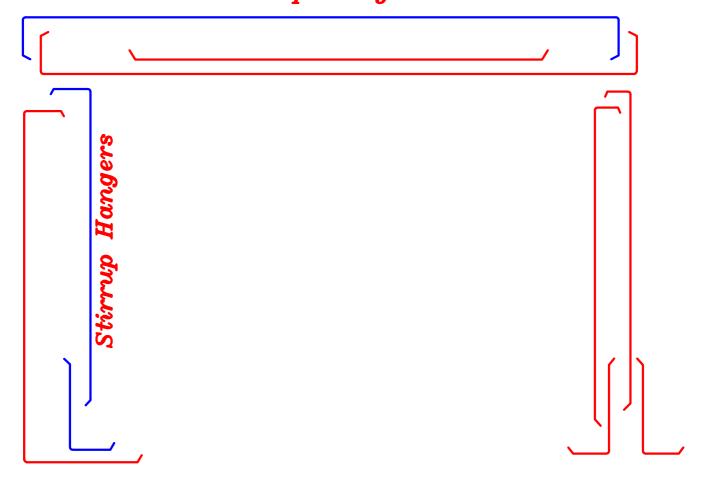




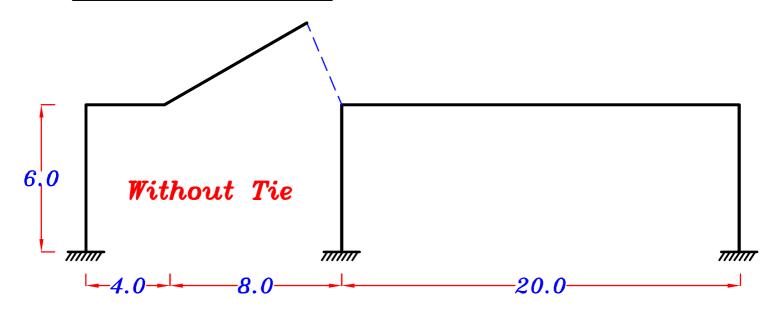




Stirrup Hangers

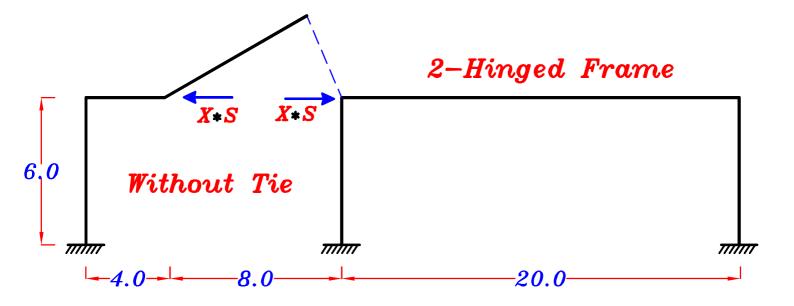


Example 39.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT.

اذا كانت ال Span اكبر من 12 m سنضطر لاستخدام Frame بدلا من Girder و يفضل استخدام 2-Hinged Frame و ليس Fixed Frame حتى يسمل علينا حله .

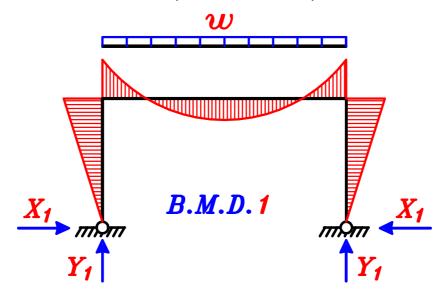


و لانه فى هذه الحاله سيكون ال Frame عليه Sway فسيتم حله باستخدام Work فسيتم حله باستخدام Supper Position او هناك طريقه اسهل و هى باستخدام

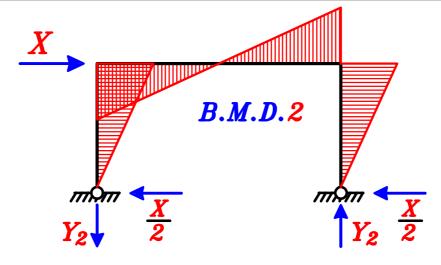
Supper Position.

1 - Get B.M. & Reactions due to VL. Load only.

using Moment Distribution or Approximate Method (IF No Time)

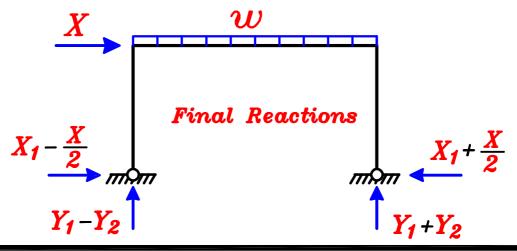


2- Get B.M. & Reactions due to HL. Load only.



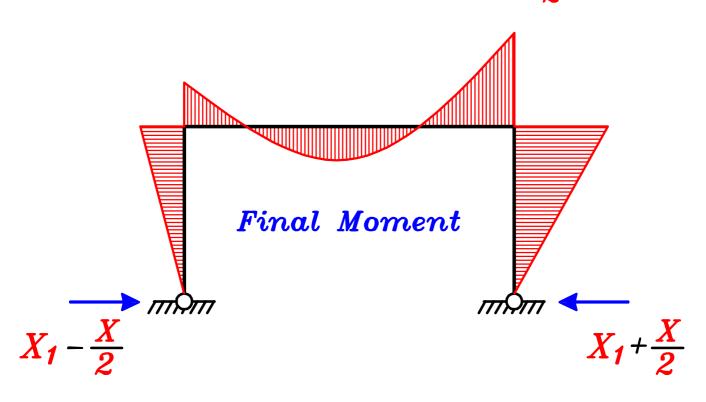
3-Make Super Position.

يفضل جمع الـ Reactions ثم رسم الـ Reactions

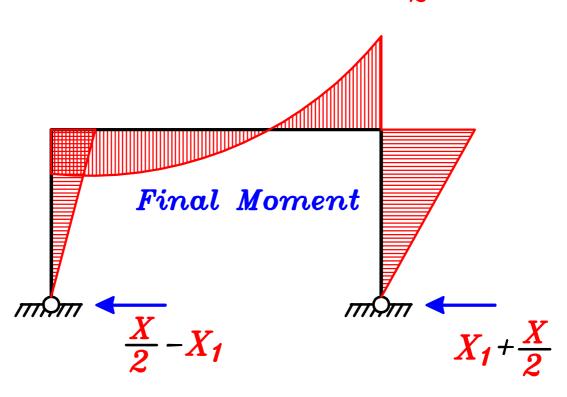


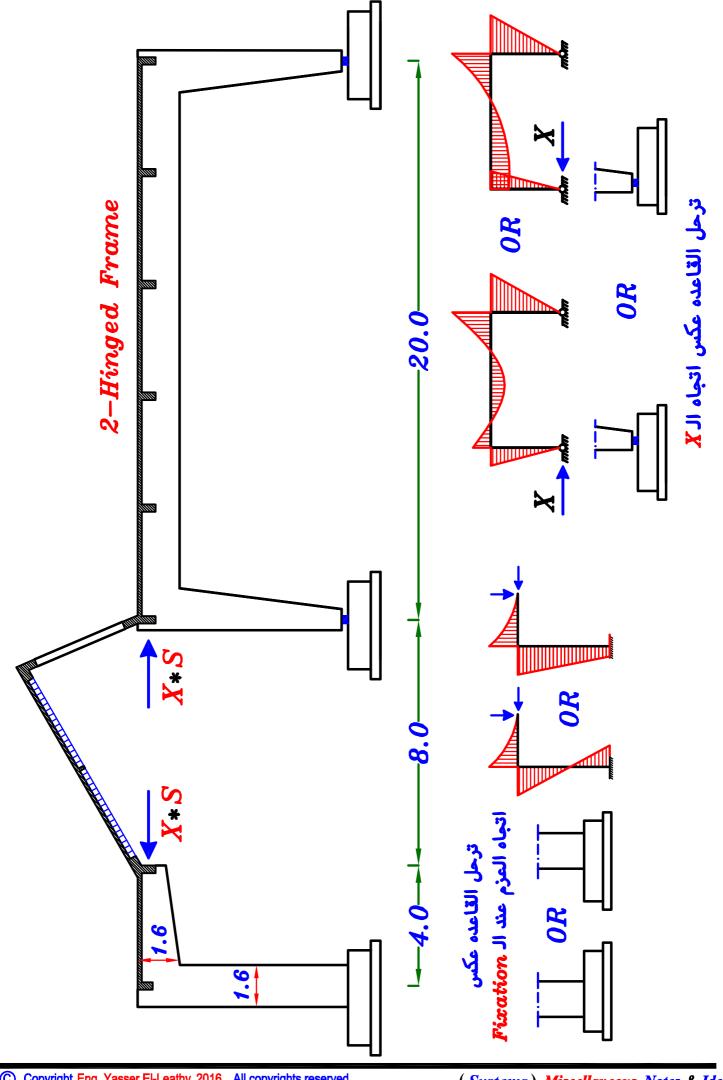
: حاله من ال Super Position حاله من حالتين

$$(| X_1 > \frac{X}{2})$$
 (الحاله الاکثر شیوعاً) الحاله الاکثر شیوعاً

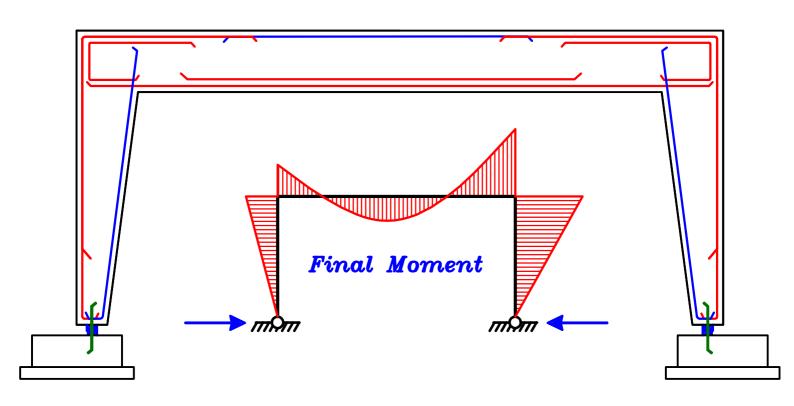


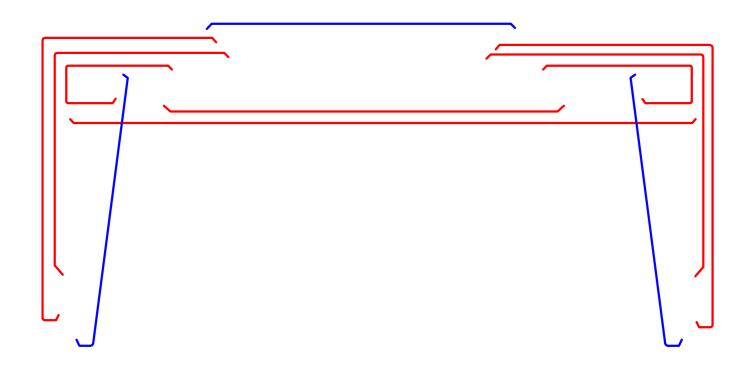
 $(| X_1 < rac{X}{2})$ (الاقل الاكثر شيوعاً) $(| X_1 < rac{X}{2})$

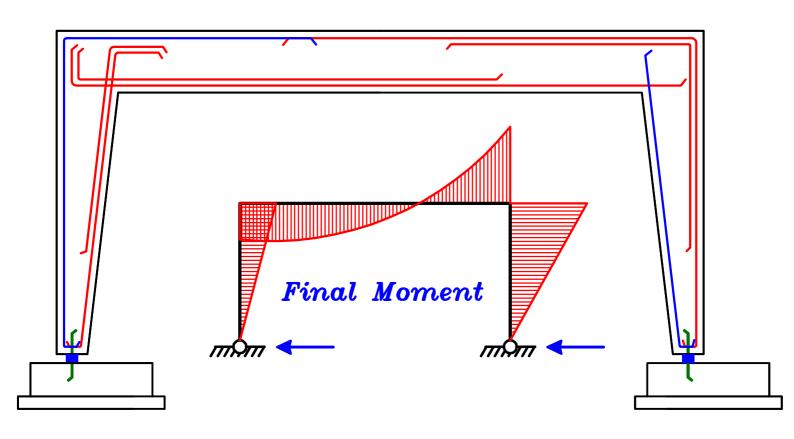


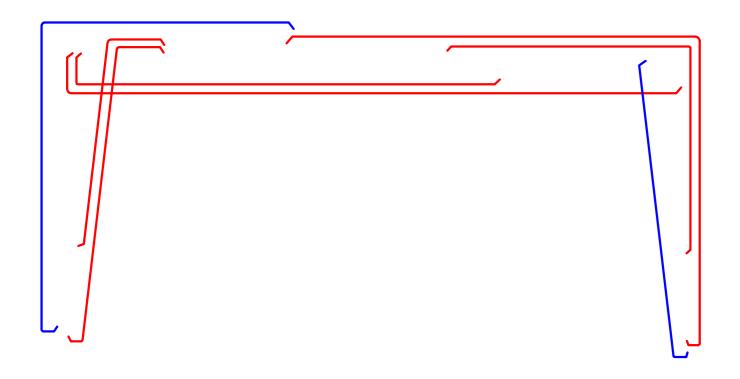


$X_1 > \frac{X}{2}$ اذا کانت -1

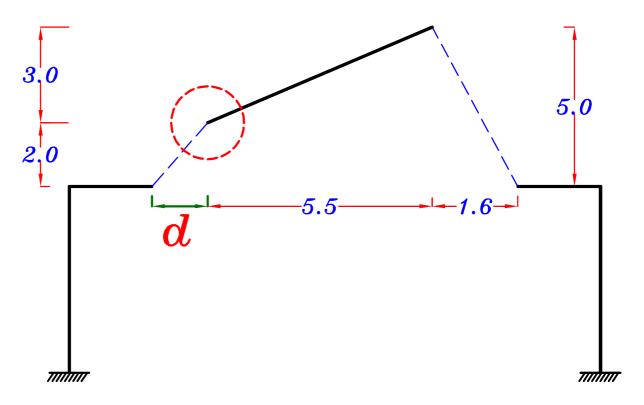




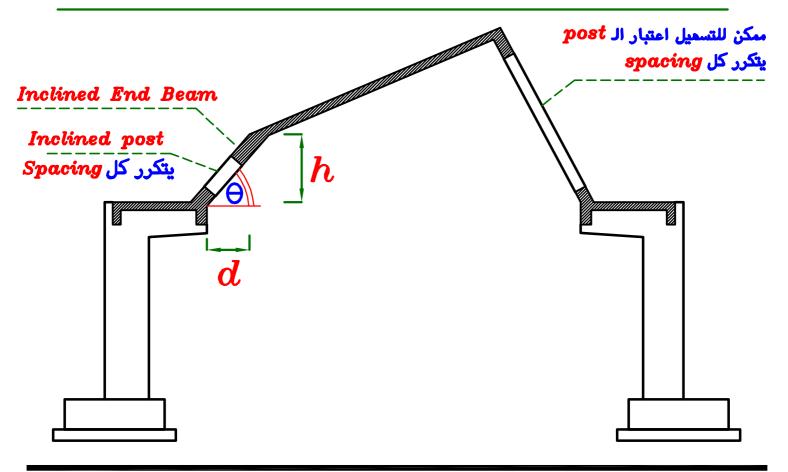




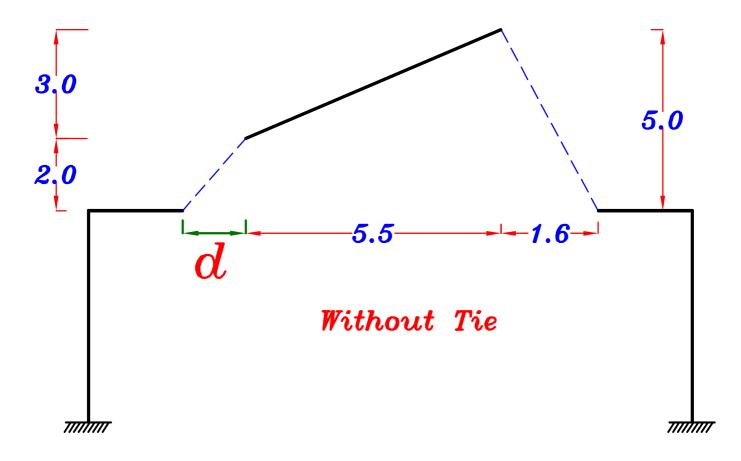
Example 40.



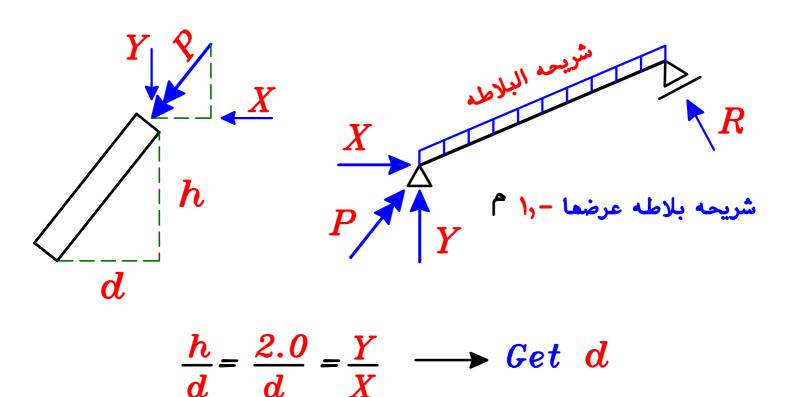
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions & RFT. & Calculate the value of dAnd design the marked Beam.



To Get d

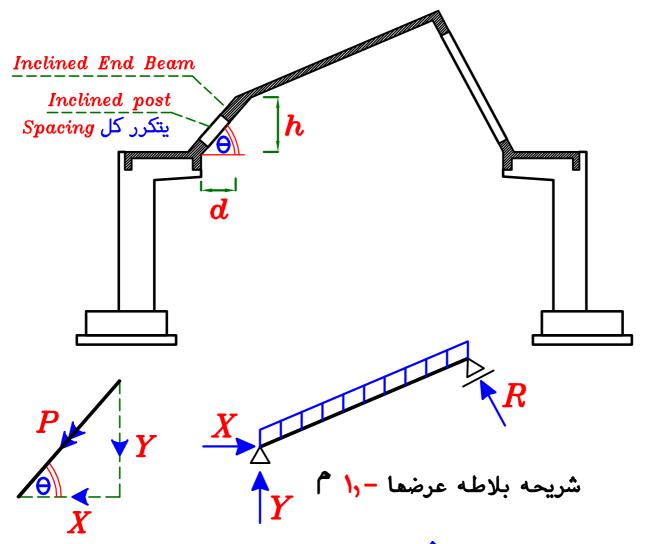


bending moment لكى لا ينكسر الـ Post يجب ان لا يؤثر عليه X, Y عجب ان يكون ميل محصله الـ X, Y هو نفس ميل الـ Y



Design the Marked Beam. Inclined Beam.

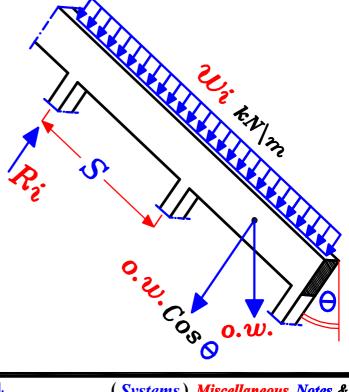
اذا كان العمود او الـ post الذى يحمل الـ $End\ Beam$ ماثل يفضل ان تكون $End\ Beam$ الـ $End\ Beam$ ماثله بنفس ميل العمود حتى لا تسبب عزوم عليه $End\ Beam$

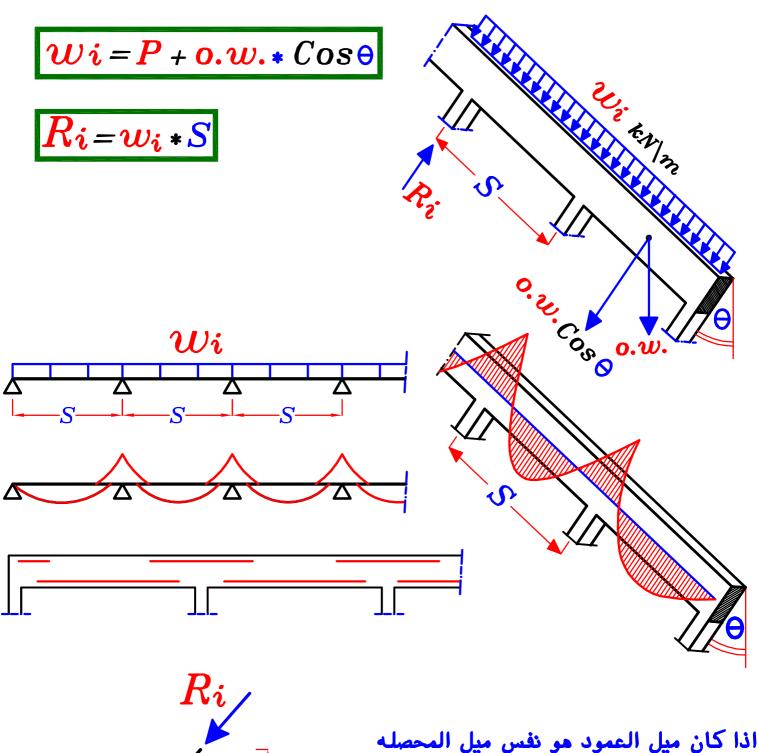


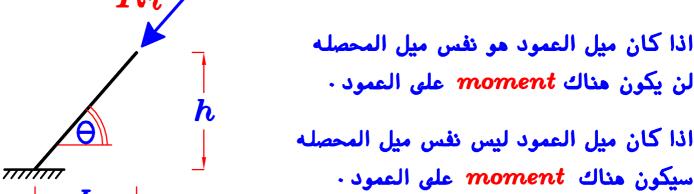
$$P = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$$w_{i} = P + o.w.*Cos\theta$$

$$R_{i=w_{i}*S}$$

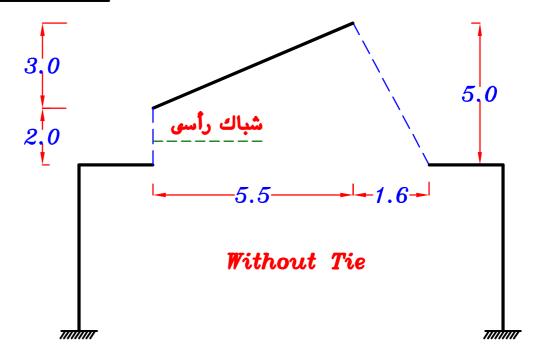






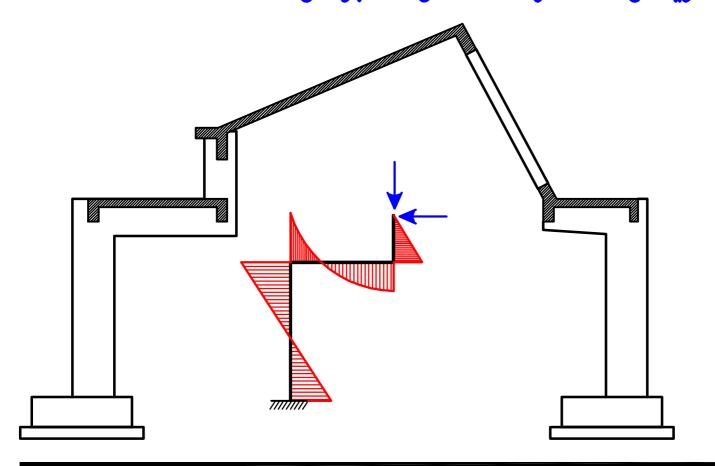
لن يتم وضع Tie حتى لا تسحب X حتى تكون المحصله نفس ميل العمود

Example 41.

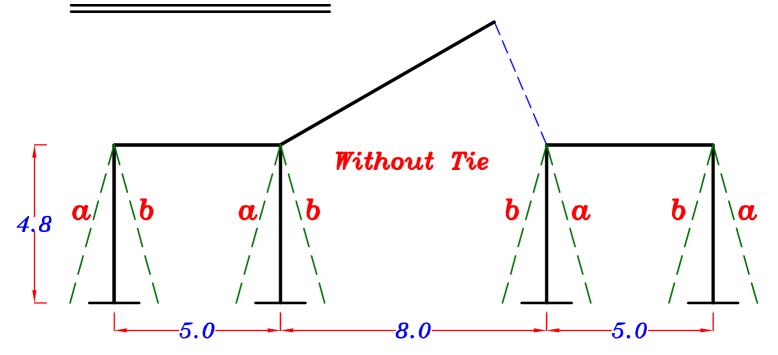


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

لان الشباك رأسى فعذا مقصود به ان اله Post رأسى و لن نستطيع ان نجعله مائل moment عليه Post عليه لخاه الحاله سيكون اله Post عليه Frame لذا سنزيد من تخانته و نصممه على انه جزء من اFrame

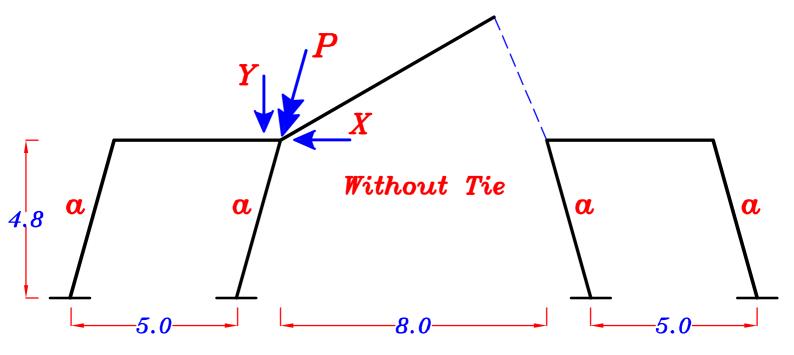


Example 42.



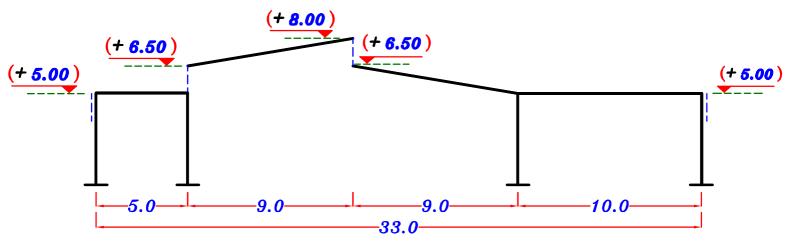
IF we can incline the columns at inclination α or b Which inclination will be better and why ?

اذا جعلنا الاعمده مائله في اتجاه $oldsymbol{a}$ سيكون افضل لانه نفس اتجاه المحصله و بالتالى سيقل ال $oldsymbol{moment}$ على الاعمده $oldsymbol{a}$

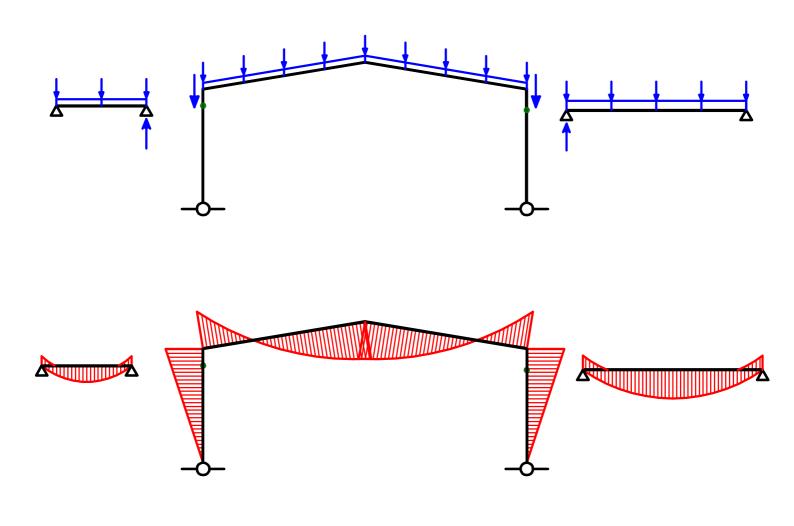


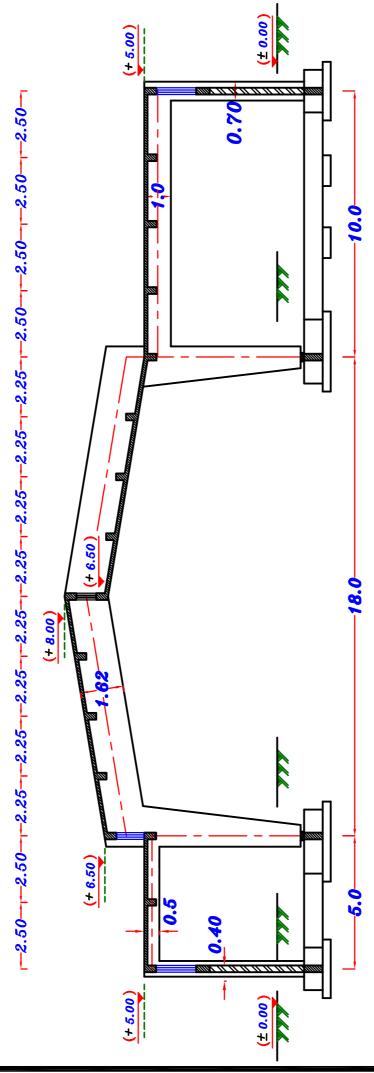
و بالطبع لن نفكر في ان نجعل الاعمده مائله الا اذا طلب في المسأله

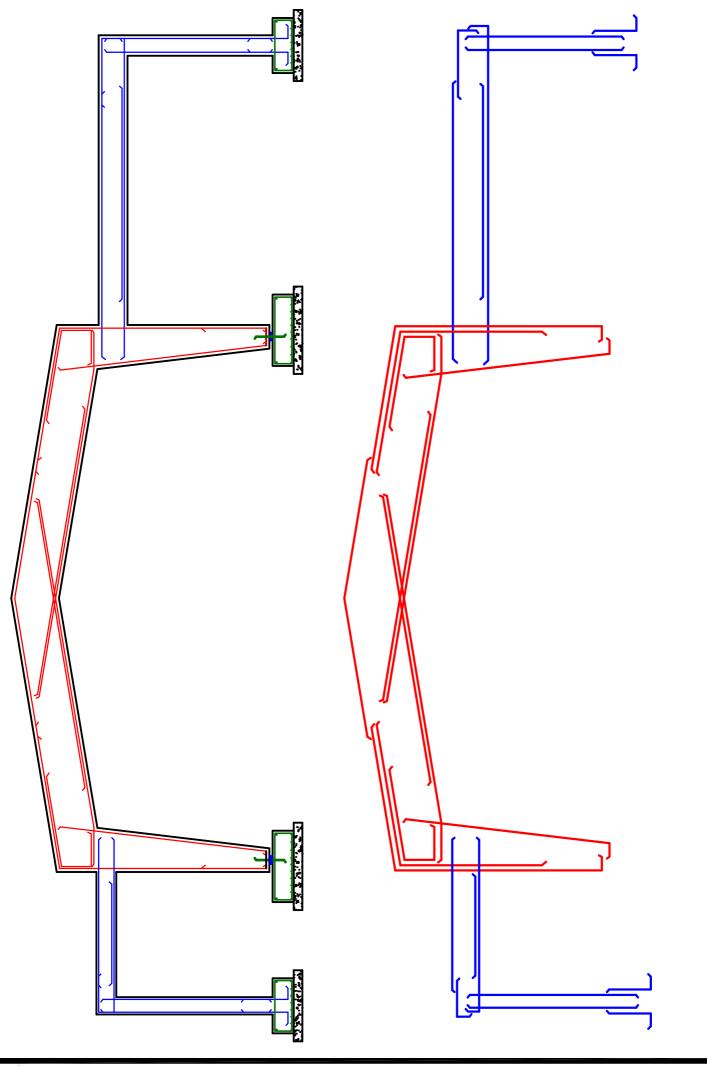
Example 43.



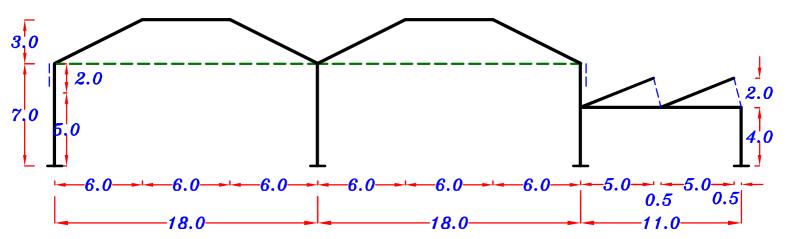
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.



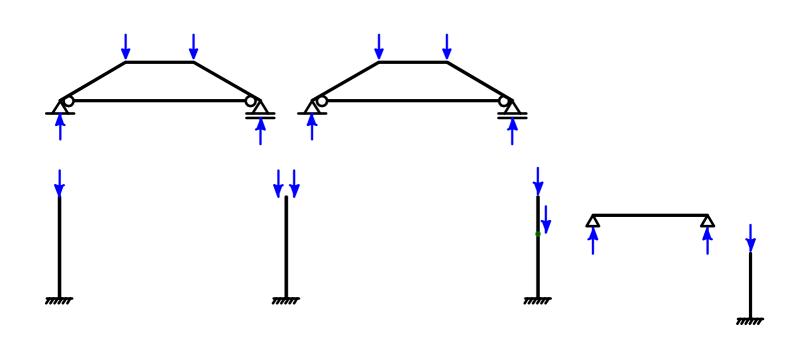


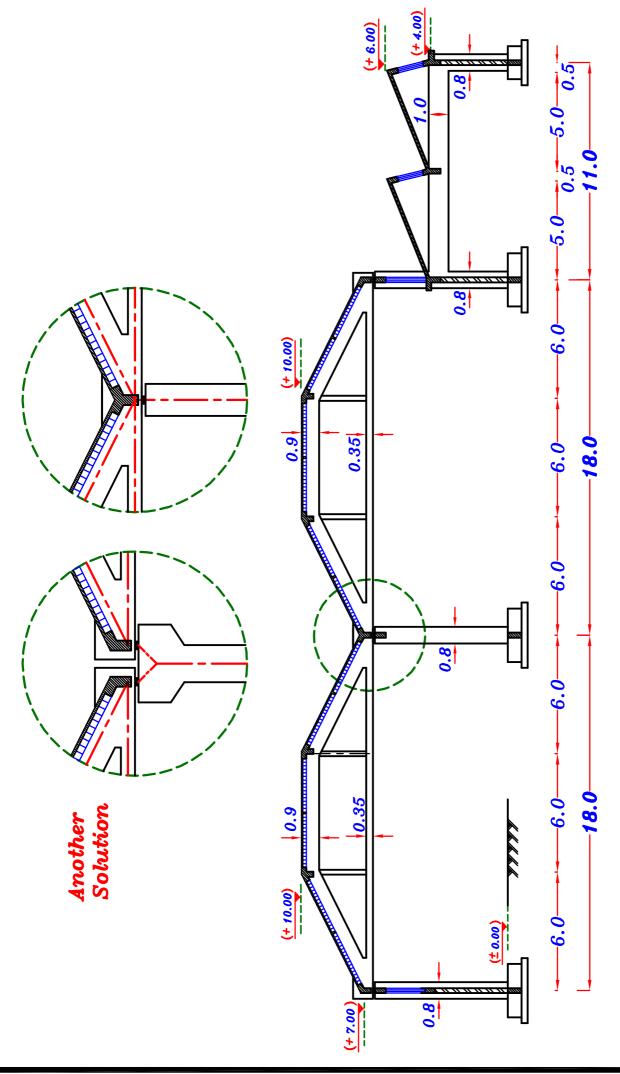


Example 44.

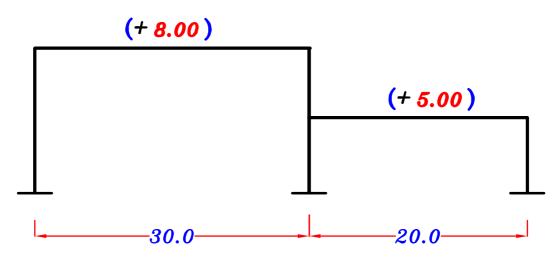


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.



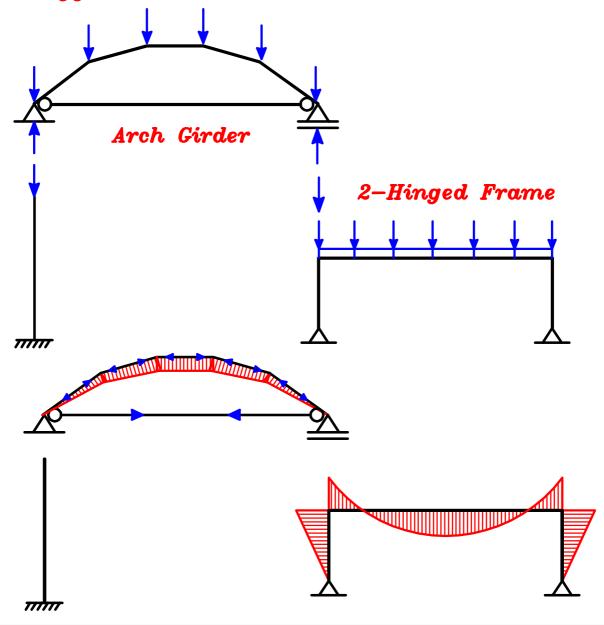


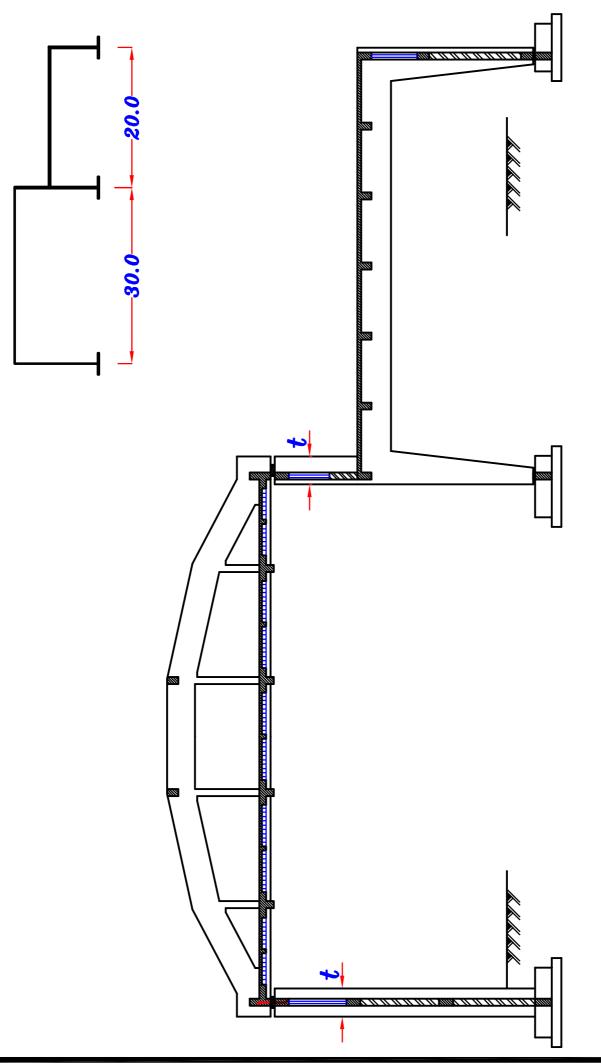
Example 45.

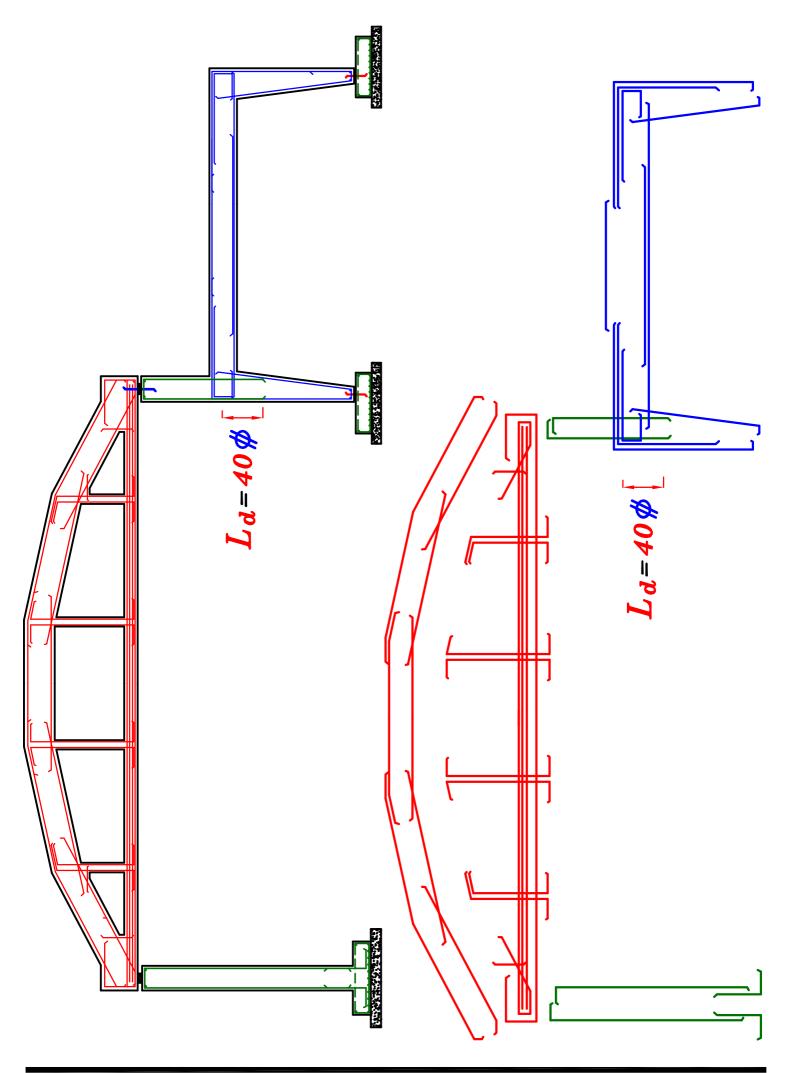


Choose a Two convenient Statical Systems and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions and RFT.

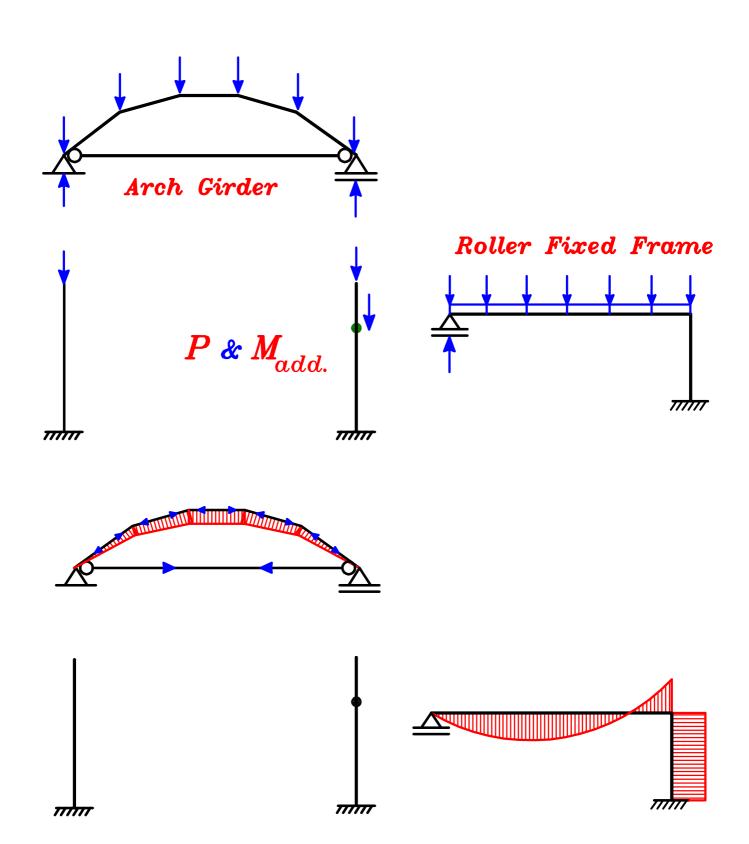
First suggestion.

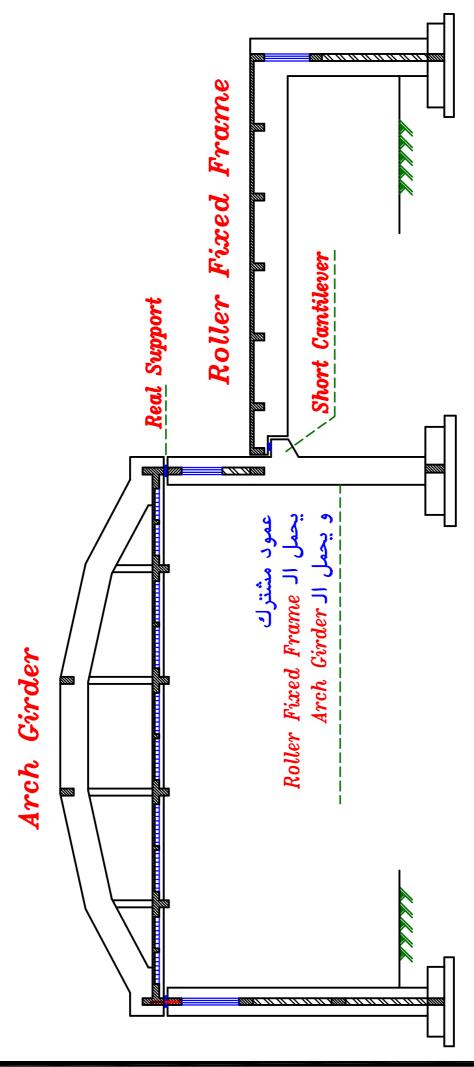


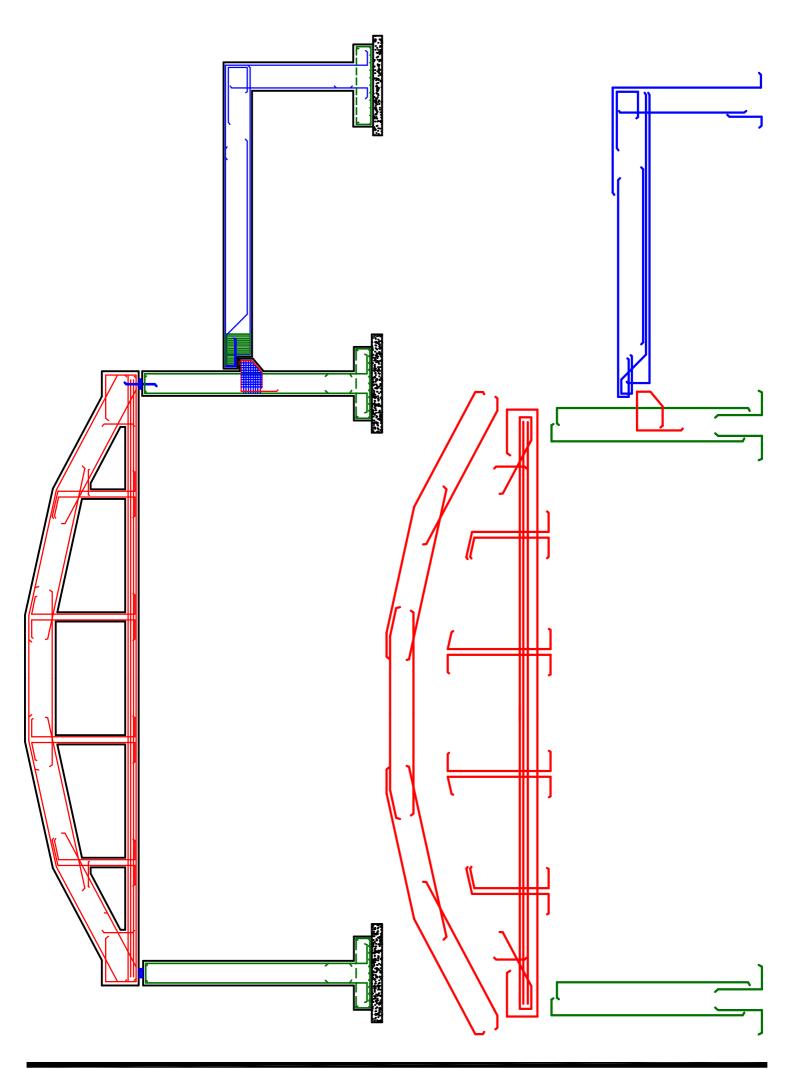




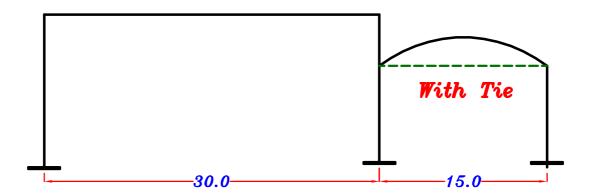
Second Suggestion



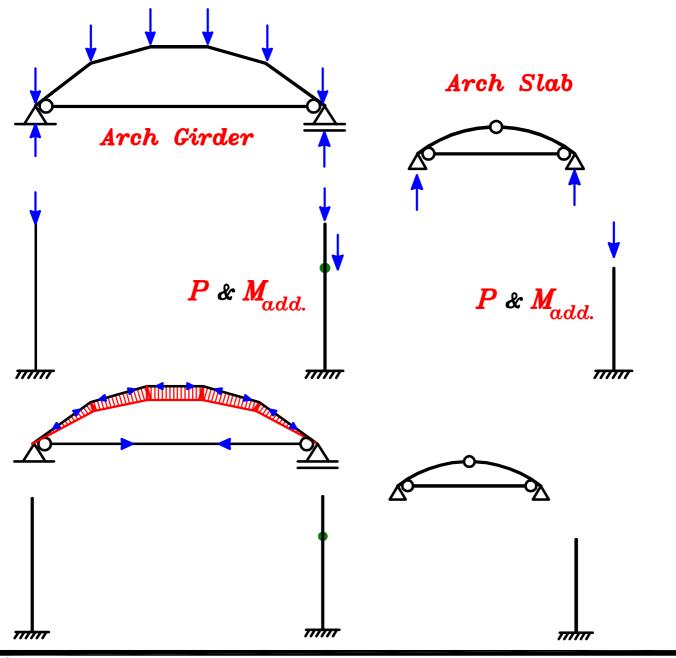


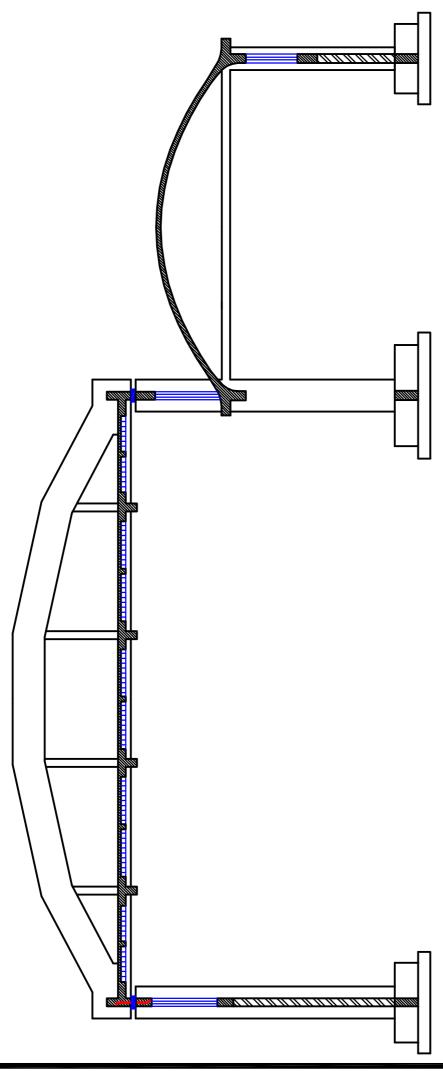


Example 46.

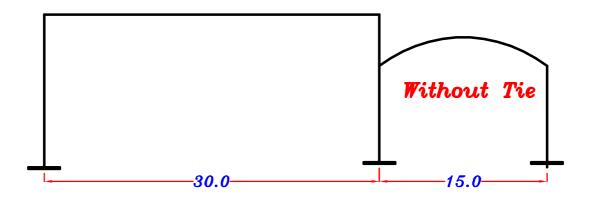


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

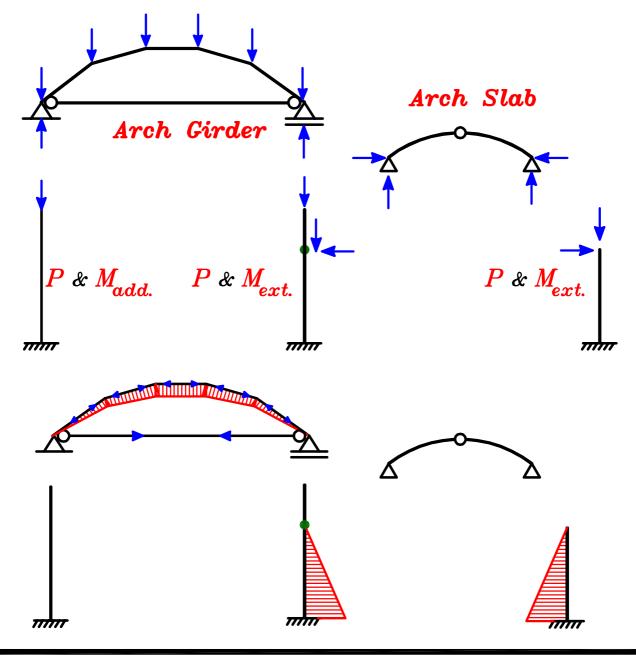


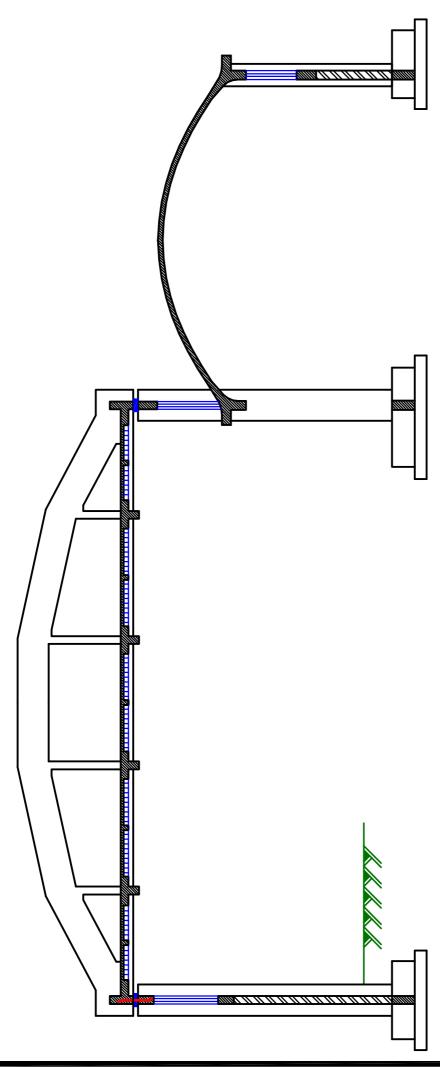


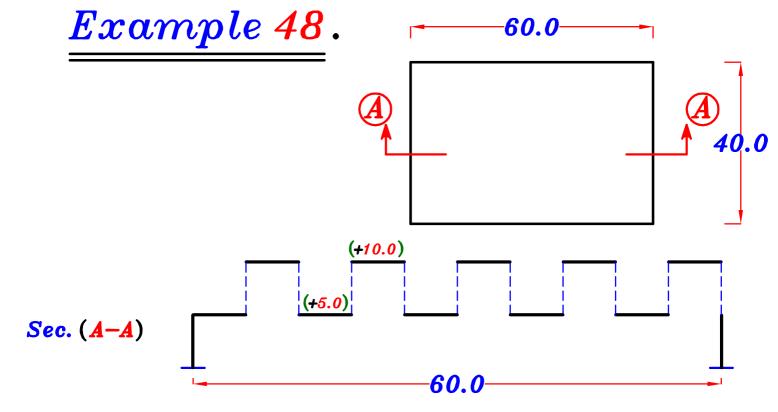
Example 47.



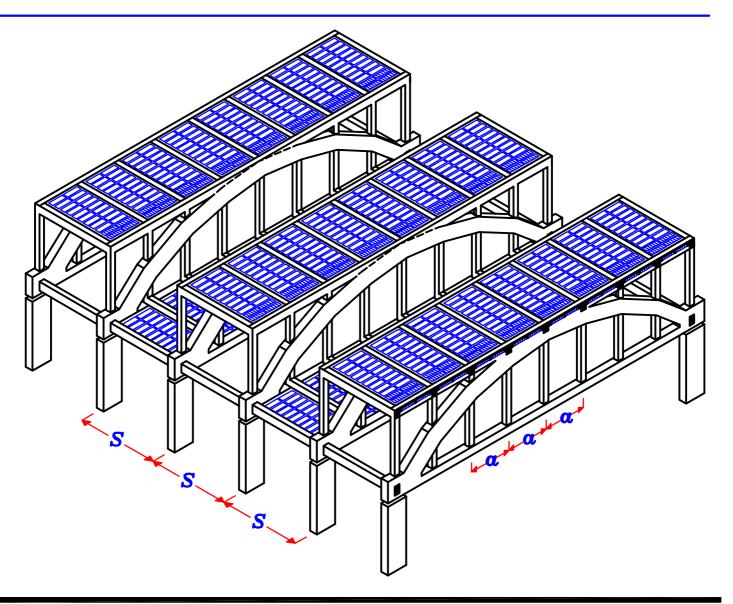
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

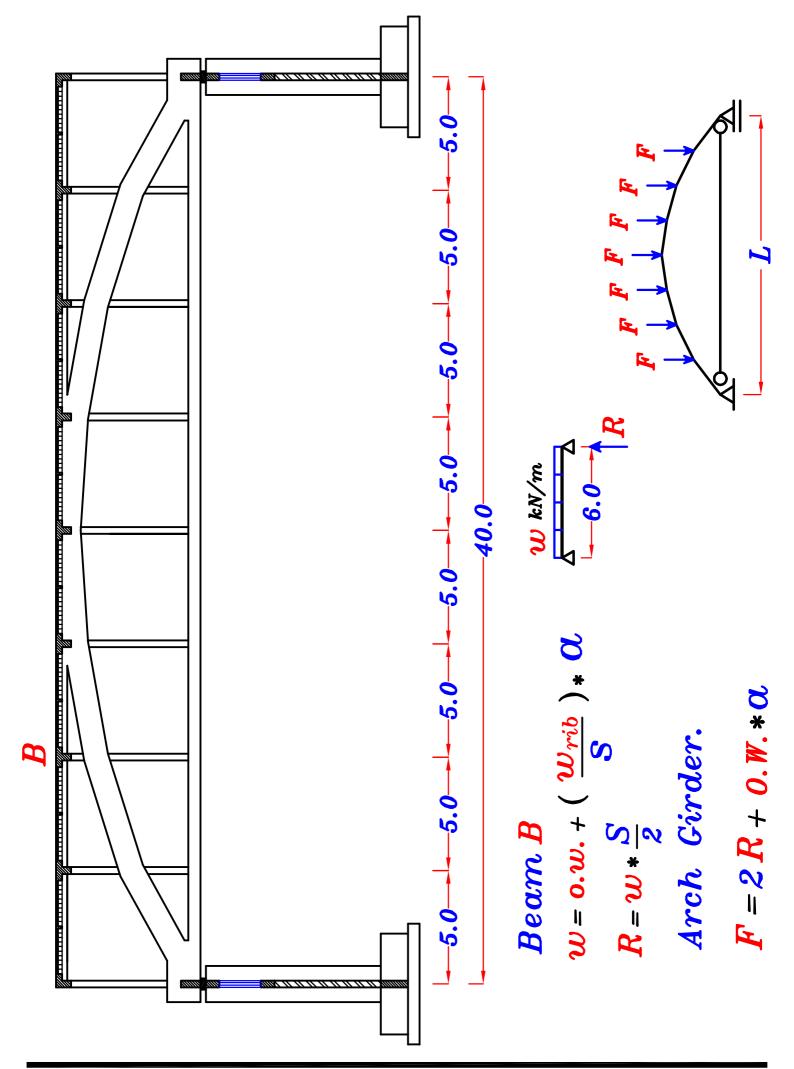


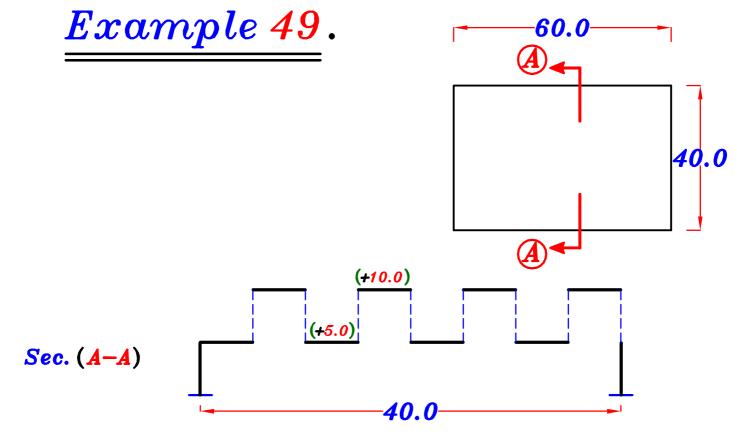




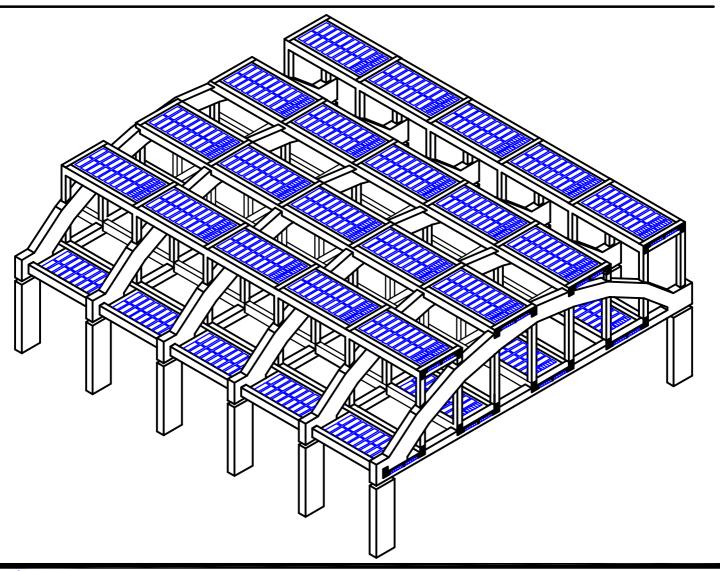
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

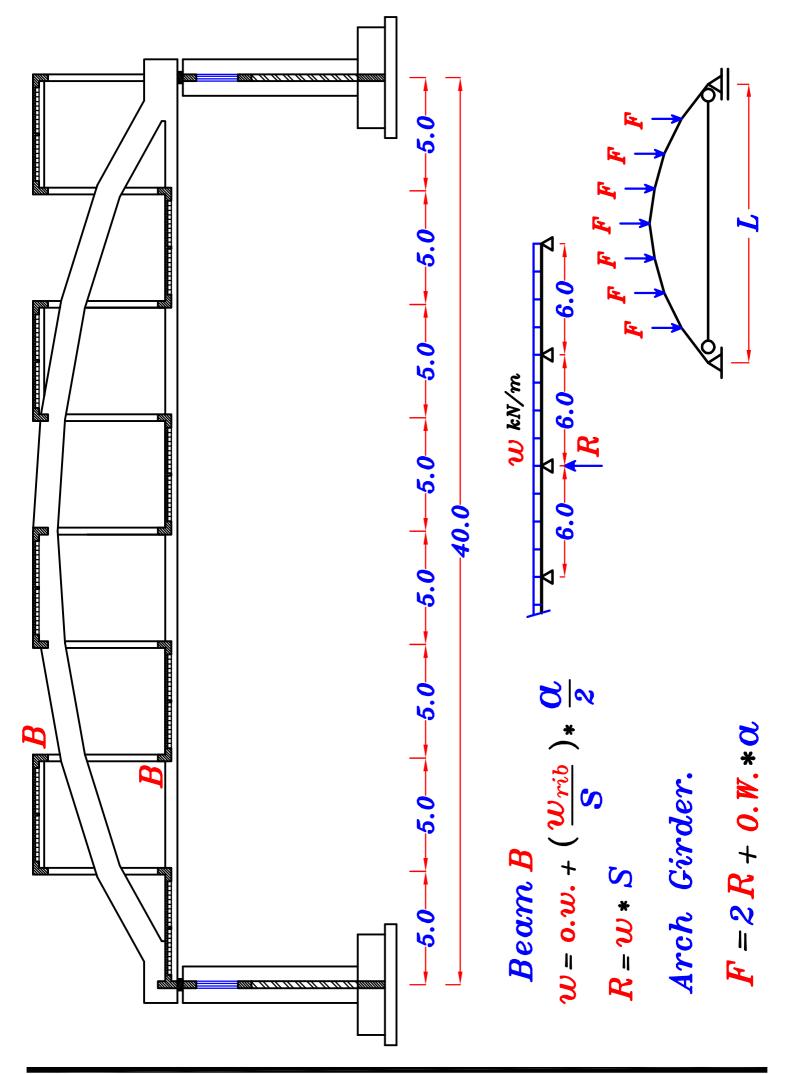






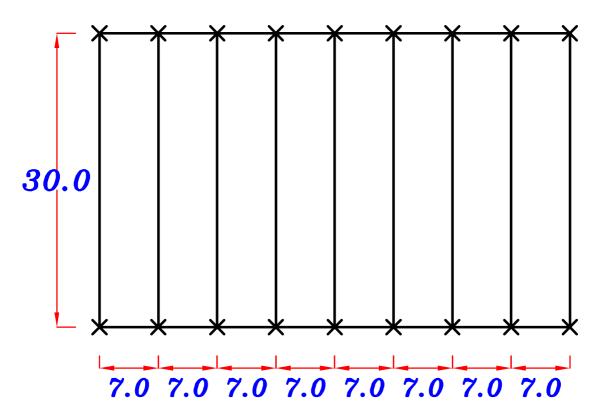
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.





Example 50.





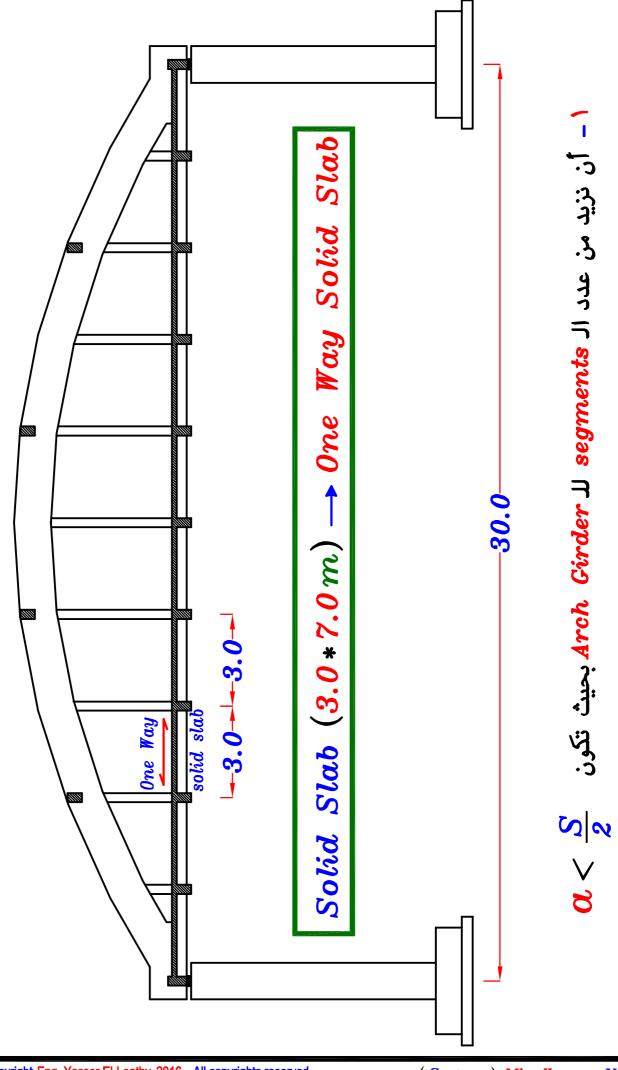
$$L.L.+F.C.>10$$
 kN/m^2

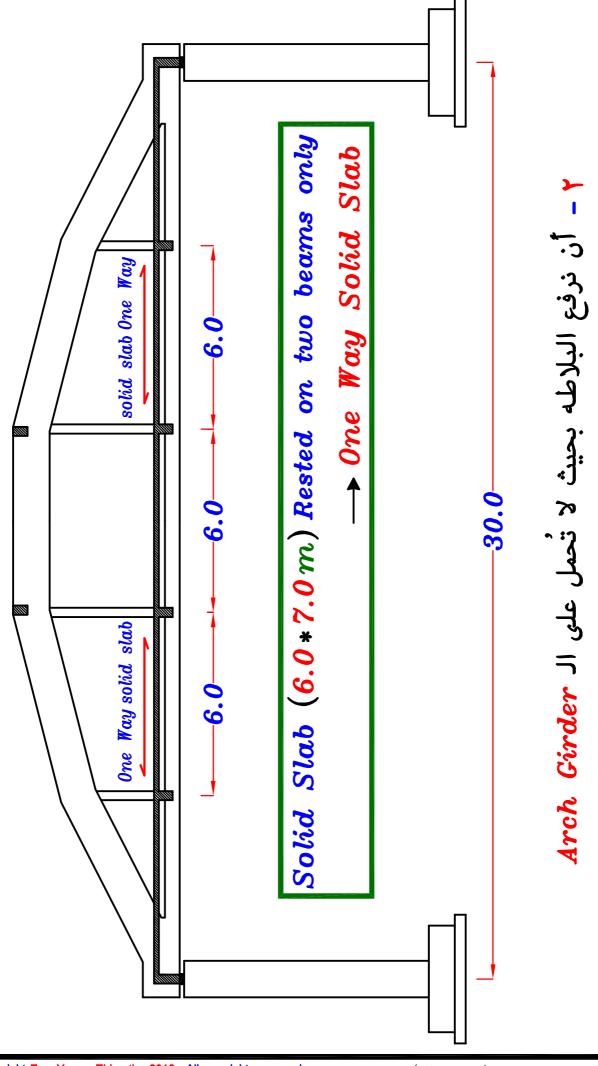
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

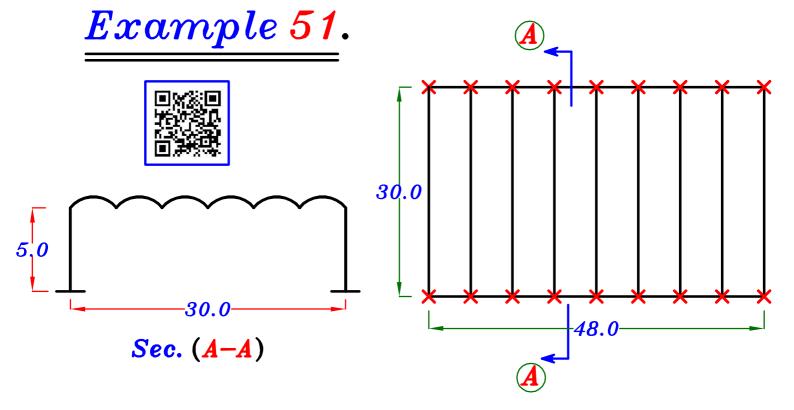
IF
$$L.L.+F.C.>10 \text{ kN/m}^2$$
 —> use Solid slabs.

Solid Slab اذا كان مجموع L.L.+F.C. أكبر من L.L.+F.C. يجب أن تكون البلاطه L.L.+F.C. و لان البلاطه في الL.L.+F.C. يجب أن تكون L.L.+F.C. في اتجاه الكمرات L.L.+F.C. يوجد حلان :

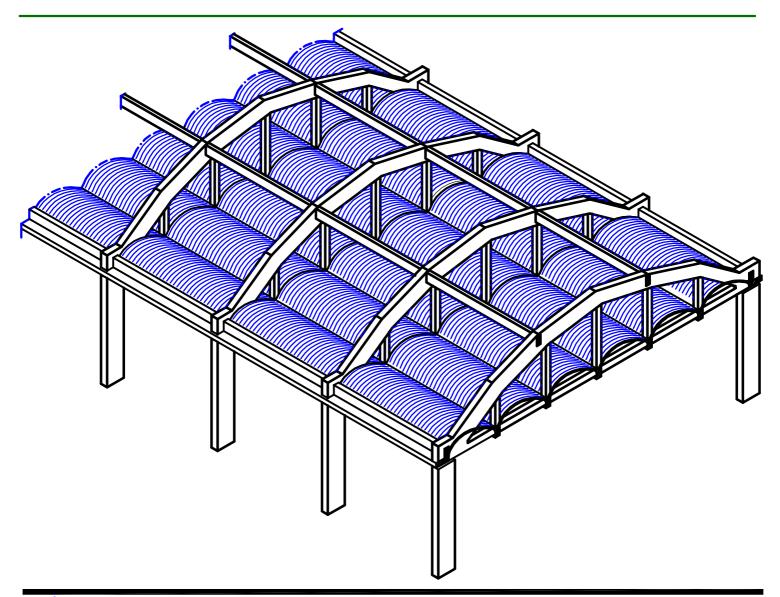
 $lpha < rac{S'}{2}$ بحیث تکون segments لا segment بحیث تکون $rac{Arch}{2}$ ان نزید من عدد ال $rac{Arch}{2}$ ال $rac{Arch}{2}$ ان نرفع البلاطه بحیث لا تُحمل علی ال

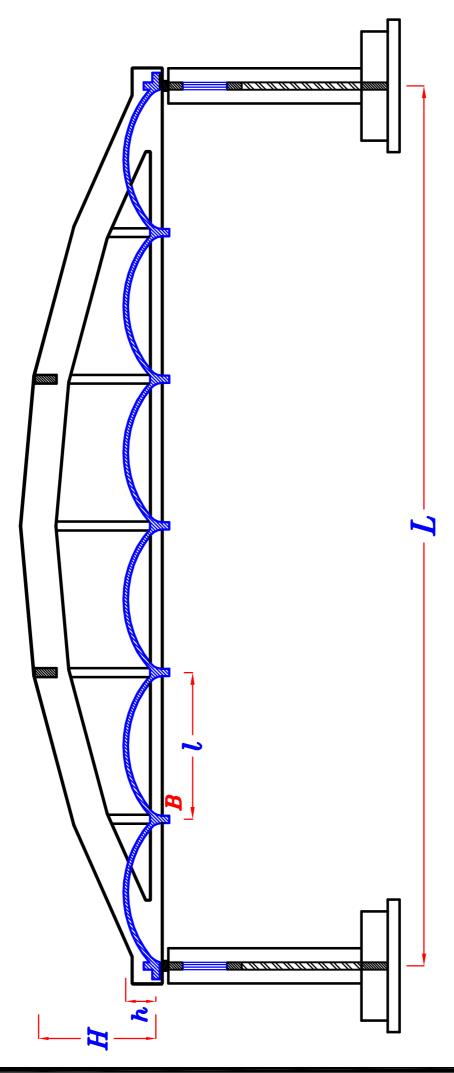






Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

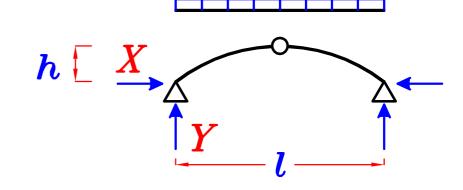




Arch slab

$$Y=\frac{w_s l}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{w_{s l}^2}{8 h}$$



kN/m

 $\overline{R}^{6.0}$

6.0

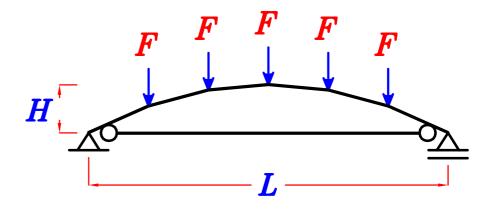
 w_s

Beam |B|

$$w = 0.w. + 2Y$$

$$R = w * S$$

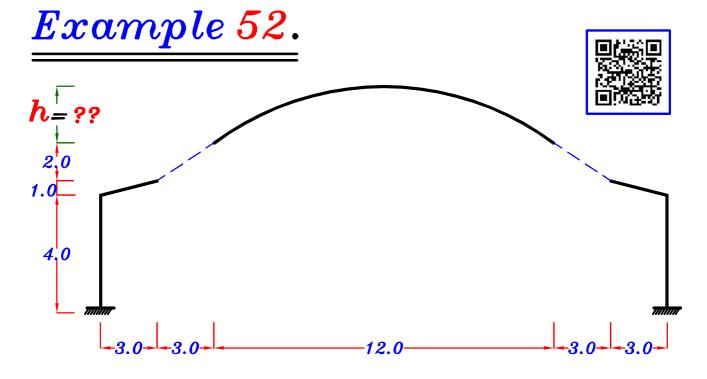
Arch Girder



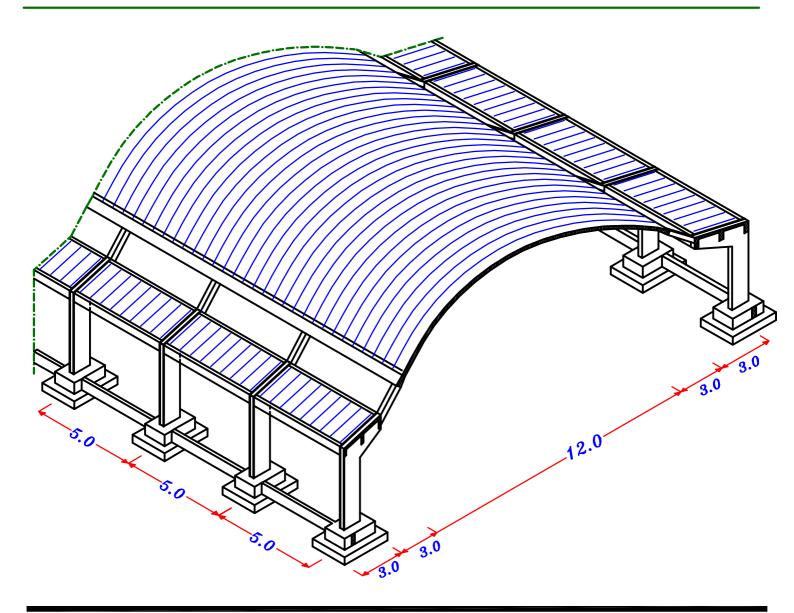
$$F = R + O.W.$$
 (Arch Girder) * Cl

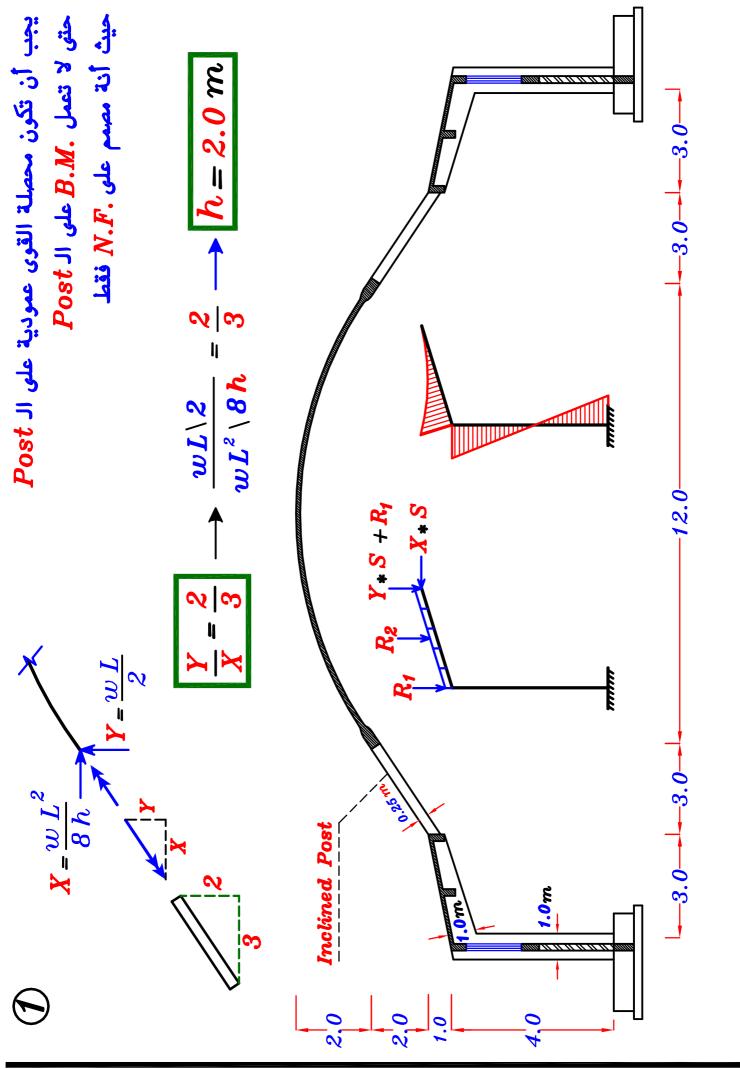
$$Tie = T(Arch Girder) + T(Arch slab)$$

$$= 0.95 \frac{M_{\circ}}{H} + X * S$$

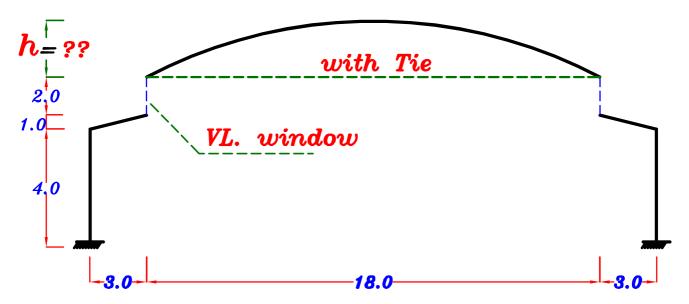


Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.





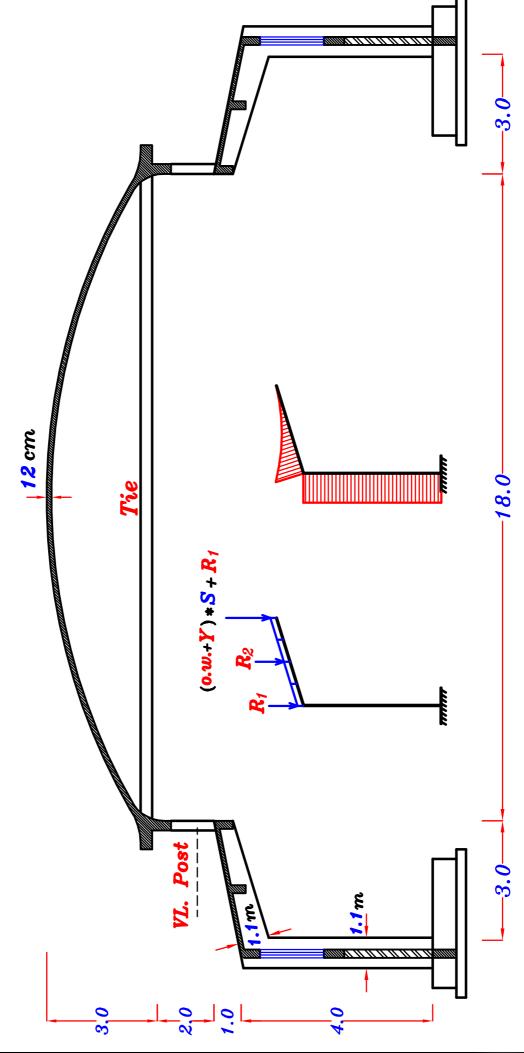
Example 53.



Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

لان المطلوب شباك رأسى لذا فالافضل (وليس شرط) ان يكون الـ Post او العمود رأسى ولان الـ Post قوى في اتجاهه فقط اذا يجب ان تكون هذه القوى رأسيه لذا يجب وضع Tie لتسحب القوى الافقيه .

(m)

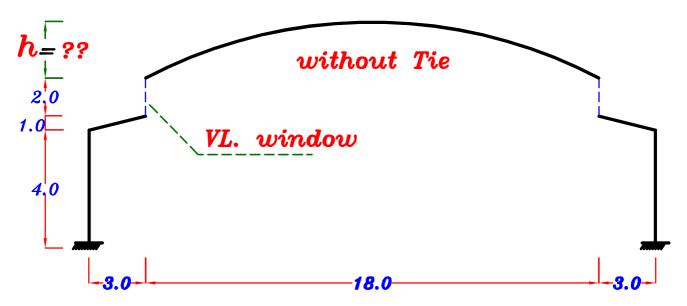


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Example 54.



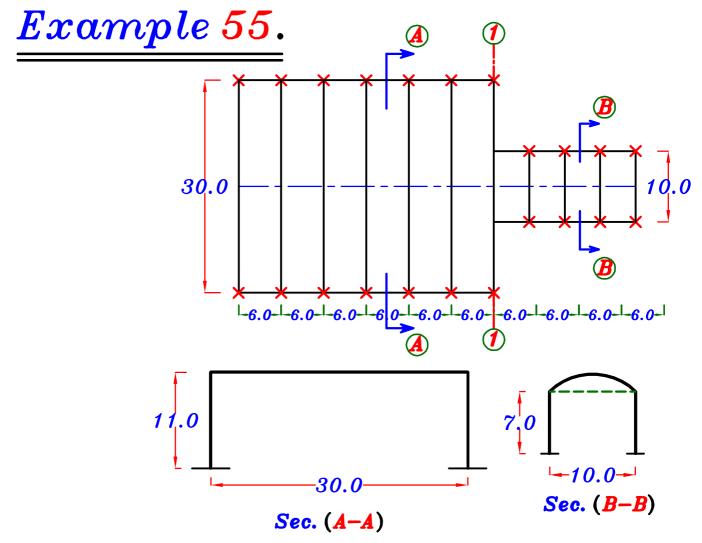
Choose a convenient Statical System and draw a sketch For an elevation Showing Concrete Dimensions.

لان المطلوب شباك رأسى
لذا فالافضل (و ليس شرط) ان يكون الـ Post او العمود رأسى
و لانه مطلوب without Tie اذا ستؤثر البلاطه الـ Arch بقوى افقيه
على الـ Post الرأسى مما سيؤدى الى حدوث Post الرأسى مما سيؤدى الك على الـ Post و هو غير مصمم على ذلك
لذا يجب تحويل الـ Post الى جزء من الـ Cantilever Frame الى جزء من الـ Post

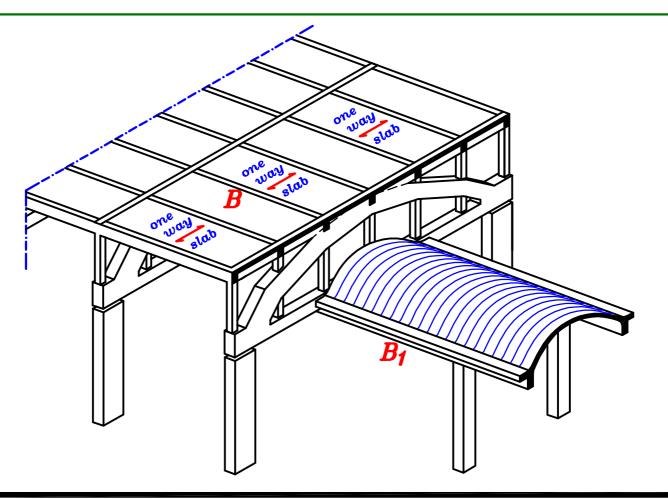
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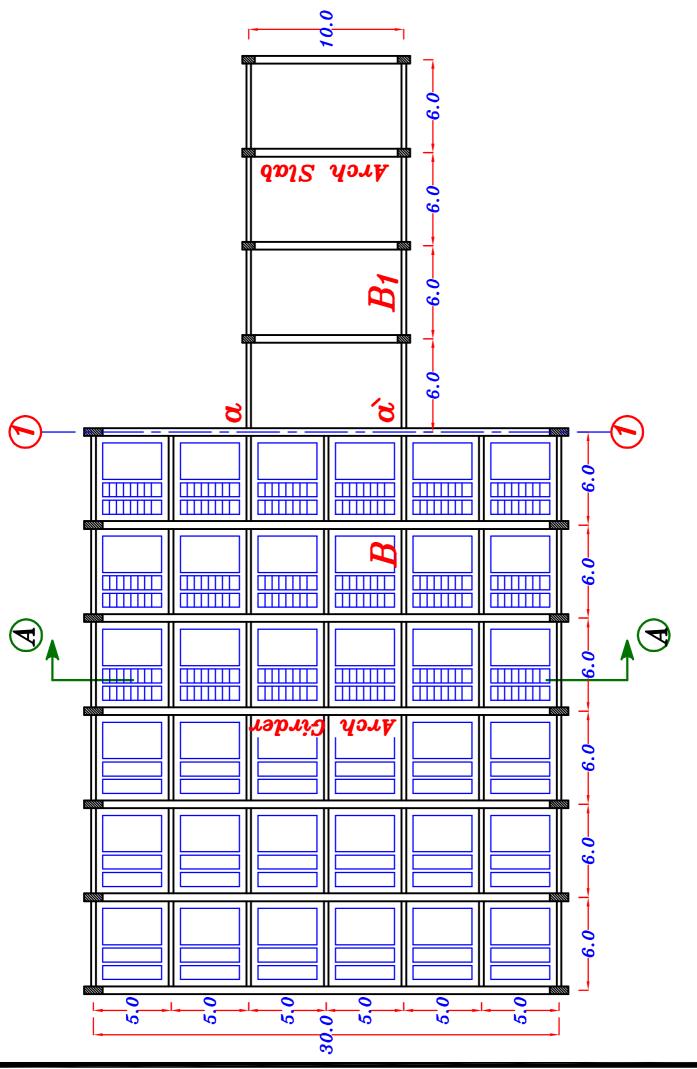
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Design the system at axis 1

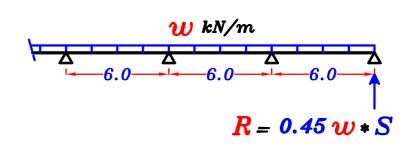




Beam B

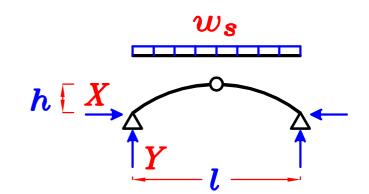
$$w = o.w. + (\frac{w_{rib}}{S}) * C$$

$$R = 0.45 w * S$$



Arch slab

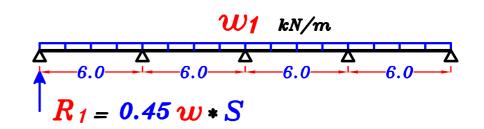
$$Y = \frac{w_s l}{2} , X = \frac{w_s l^2}{8 h}$$



$Beam B_1$

$$w_1 = \mathbf{o}.w. + Y$$

$$R_1 = 0.45 w_1 * S$$



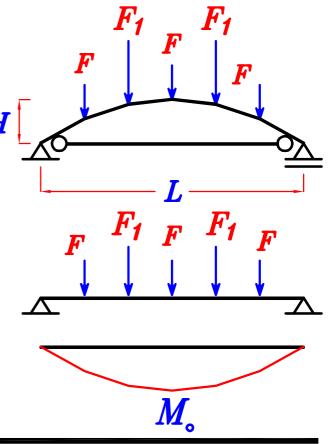
Arch Girder at axis 1-1

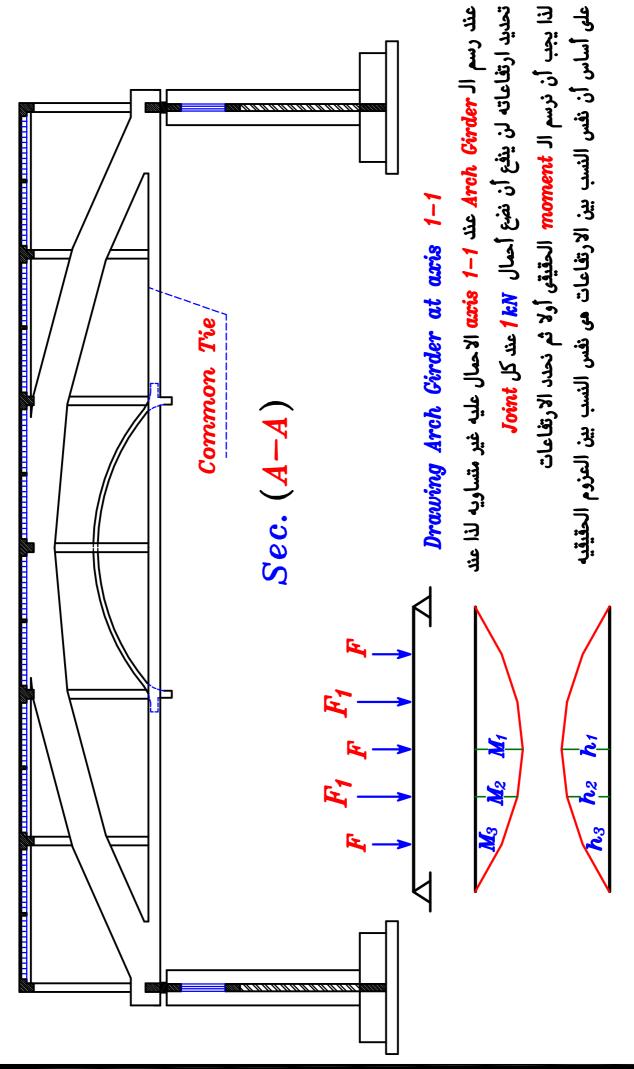
$$F = R + 0.W. * C$$

$$F_1 = R + R_1 + 0.W. * CL$$

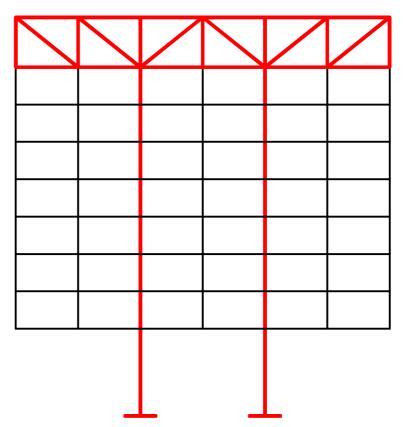
$$Tie = T(Arch Girder) + T(Arch slab)$$

$$= 0.95 \frac{M_{\circ}}{H} + X * S$$





Example 56.



Discuss the Load Transefer For this Building.

